The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 248.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Suspension of Several Business Houses.

A Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1875.

Sectarianism in Public Schools.

The Long Island Baptist Association in session yesterday adopted a resolution deprecating sectarianism in public schools, and listened to the annual address by Rev. Dr. Fulton.

Convention of Locomotive Engineers.

The twelfth annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was begun here to-day, M. W. Holbrook, of this city, presiding. Among those present were W. Robinson, of Toronto; L. B. Green, Cleveland; C. A. Hunt, Uricksville, Ohio; C. H. Sherman and George W. Foyer, Chaplain, Indianapolis. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. L. F. Moore, after which a letter was read from Mayor Wickham, expressing his regret at being unable to attend. An address of welcome was read by Clarkson N. Potter, and replied to by First Grand Engineer S. T. Ingraham, of Cleveland.

Grand Chief Peter Arthur, of Cleveland, then read the annual address. He called upon those present, before doing anything else, to thank God for the protection and assistance He had bestowed upon them during the past year. Notwithstanding many disadvantages the organization had labored under during the past year, the membership had steadily increased, and six new charters had been granted. Moberly Division No. 86, and Knoxville Division No. 115, scattered two years ago, have been reorganized and are now in a flourishing condition. There are at present 189 Divisions. In regard to the proposed reduction of wages, the engineers did not think it right or just that they should be called upon to make good losses sustained by engaging in wild speculations and combinations, and they thought the system of paying by the mile carries sufficient reduction.

After some other addresses, the Convention resolved to attend the Calvary Baptist Church on Sunday next and took a recess.

Business Failures.

Isaac P. Warren and Wm. H. Wyman have made a general assignment to Andrew M. Taylor for the benefit of their creditors.

Butterick & Co., of 439 Broadway, dealers in fashion plates, patterns, &c., and William Ettinger, of 91 Mercer street, dealer in furs, are announced as suspended. Butterick & Co.'s liabilities are set down at $200,000, and their assets are believed to be small. Ettinger's liabilities are $109,000 and his assets are about $50,000. He has offered his credit ars thirty cents on the dollars.

Mr. Wm. Ettinger, fur dealer on Mercer street, it is said, has called a meeting of his creditors.

Sentenced to be Hung.

Jacob Standerman, convicted yesterday of shooting Louisa Siedenwald, who had rejected his offer of marriage, was sentenced to-day to be hung December 10th. The Judge shattered the defense of insanity, excited by passion, a flimsy pretense.

Anthracite Coal.

The Anthracite Board of Control decided that the price of various kinds of coal for next month should remain the same as last month.

ARKANSAS JUSTICE.

Another Murderer Disposed of by Judge Lynch.

A Prisoner Shot and Killed While in the Custody of a Sheriff.

LITTLE ROCK, October 20.—The Sheriff of Arkansas county left De Witt, the county seat, on Sunday morning in charge of two prisoners, one a colored man, named Carrigan, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary at this place, and was on his way here; the other man, Dugan, a white man, who had been sentenced to be hanged by the Circuit Court of the county for the murder of Ahab Inman one year ago. The decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, and the prisoner remanded back for a new trial. The prisoner's counsel procured a change of venue to Monroe county, and had him in charge to deliver him to the the Sheriff of that county at Clarendon. They arrived at St. Charles, on the White river, about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. About 9 o'clock at night, while waiting for a boat, a band of masked men, numbering twenty-two, all well armed, made their appearance and took charge of the Sheriff and his posse and the prisoners. The prisoners were bound together, and sitting in chairs before the fire. The mob fired two to Dugan, killing him instantly, and then departed. They are supposed to be leading citizens of Arkansas county. The circumstances of the killing of Inman by Dugan were of a revolting character. Inman had married a daughter of Dugan's some time before the murder, and the two, while in town, had some words, but came to an amicable understanding before they started for home. While on the road Dugan dropped back to the rear and fired into Inman, putting one load of buckshot into his side and one into his back, and then snatching a rifle out of the hands of a gentleman accompanying them, put a bullet in the back of his head. He then took the body and threw it into the White river, and in a few days after it rose and lodged against a snag. He came along in a skiff, took the body and cut it in two, tied a cast-iron plowshare to one half, and filled the dead man's drawers with sand, tied them to the other and sunk the severed body in the river.

THE INDIANS.

Excitement Among the Redskins of the Lower Brule Agency —The Indians at Fort Thompson Ready for a Fight—The Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory Very Prosperous—Cheyennes and Arrapahoes on their Annual Buffalo Hunt.

CHICAGO, October 20.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* says the Indians at the Lower Brule agency are greatly excited because the Government has ordered a survey of the land in that vicinity.

A telegram from Fort Thompson to-night says the Indians there are running around nearly naked, bearing arms and ready for a fight. If Col. Denman attempts to proceed with his surveying party lively times may be expected in that region. The determination of the Indians to have their own way becomes more evident every day since the termination of the Red Cloud Council.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., October 20.—Enoch Hoag, of the Central Superintendency, left here this morning on a visit to the Western tribes. He was accompanied by an escort of three connected with the Indian service. He will make the annual payments to the Sac and Fox tribe while absent. Mr. Hoag states that his report for 1875 to the Department will show a great advance in civilization and wealth by the Indians of the territory than in any previous year. There are better crops than ever before—nearly double the acreage. It is more than ten-fold greater than in 1869. A general state of good feeling prevails among all the tribes, and satisfaction by all that they are now progressing finely and desire to continue the experiment towards becoming self-sustaining without molestation.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, VIA MUSKOGEE, I. T., October 20.—The Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians have started on their annual buffalo hunt. Nearly 3,000 are on the way to Leanoesockade, on the Staked Plains. Only the aged and infirm are left at home. Game is reported unusually plentiful. They are accompanied by a Lieutenant and twenty-five cavalry as an escort to prevent unscrupulous whites from adjoining States from selling them "crooked" whisky and cheating them out of their buffalo robes. The Indians have left their reservation by permission of the United States Government. They will remain until April, and then return to their homes in peace if unmolested.

Excursionists in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The excursionists (merchants and editors) from the West and Northwest arrived in this city to-night. The route to the hotel, mainly down Chestnut street, was decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns and candles. Private dwellings were brilliantly illuminated. Calcium lights lit up the streets. The visitors were entertained at a private dinner this evening.

The Guibord Burial.

MONTREAL, October 20.—The men of the Prince of Wales Rifles have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for Friday night, and imperative instructions have been issued that every man be present. The object of this sudden call is not fully known, but it is generally surmised that it has connection with the Guibord burial.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

What is Thought in England of President Grant's Recent Speech —The System Dear to the People.

[From the Hour, October 4, 1875.]

The President of the United States is notably the most reticent of rulers. General Grant has made but few speeches and written but few letters, but his actions have formed the text for voluminous histories and innumerable speeches. It is therefore reasonable that when the President does give utterance to his sentiments, that the attention of the public is assured. The President is reported to have made a speech of more than usual significance last Thursday, at Des Moines, Iowa. When the statesmen of America desire to give utterance to important sentiments they always seek a rostrum in the heart of the country, not in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. The speech alluded to will receive comment upon both sides of the Atlantic, and this comment may arouse questions of great moment not only affecting the United States, but affecting the progress of civil and religious liberty in every part of the world. The President alluded plainly to a contest with the Roman Catholic Church for dominion over the education of the rising generations in America, and the President at least equals the German Emperor in throwing down the gauntlet to the Church of Rome for the sovreignty of free education within the jurisdiction of his administration. There are some principles so dear to the American people that they feel they will freely shed their blood and treasure for their maintenance. Among these are freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, the common school system of education, the public land system of dividing the public domain in small portions amongst actual cultivators, and equal privileges of all creeds to participate in the Government which they sustain. These principles are bound together by a devotion to the union of States, which supports them and guarantees their perpetuity. The Americans do not claim to have originated any of these principles, but they have transplanted them from an unongenial to a congenial soil. Algernon Sydney propounded these immortal principles, William Penn carried across the Atlantic and engrafted them upon the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Franklin incorporated them in the Constitution of the United States. The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "ARTICLE 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Under this clause of the Constitution the Roman Catholic Church is as free as any other in the United States, and has a right to equal privileges. No one shall gainsay their right to preach, to teach, hear confessions, grant absolutions, admin ster extreme unction, believe in Papal infallibility, bow down before the red hat of a Cardinal, and pay any sums they like for prayers to redeem their sinful relations from the agonies of Purgatory. They may erect cathedrals at any cost they can afford, establish convents, keep nunneries, promote schools, endow colleges, and worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. All these things they may enjoy of right in the United States—in fact, they may post the Pope's Bull upon any church or cathedral door, and no one dare tear it away. These are great, clear, and valuable privileges, much greater than the Roman Catholic Church enjoys in this country and—as they insist upon being called—are not satisfied with these rights—the common rights of man—but insist upon making an innovation upon the common-school system of America, and claim that a proportion of the taxes collected in the different States for the education of children shall be separated from the common fund, and set apart especially for Roman Catholic schools.

If this should be allowed to the Roman Catholics it could with equal justice be claimed by the Jews, by the Quakers, by the Mormons, by the Confucionists, and by all the different religious sects living under the American Constitution, and this would destroy the common school system in the United States. The President had spoken in unmistakable terms about the maintenance of the principles, and the people at the recent election in New Jersey, where the Roman Catholic element was imprudent enough to agitate the division of the common schools, have given a rebuke which would abash any community less persistent than the Church of Rome. The American is the tenacious about the common-school system, because it is the fountain of wisdom, the corner-stone of morality, and the sure road to prosperity. If his children receive a common-school education, he may calmly confide the future to their charge. This system has become dear to the people, because every boy who obtains a common-school education carries the Presidency in his satchel, and the means of a livelihood in his brains. Let the Roman Catholic Church in America and elsewhere not attempt to interfere in any way with the collection or disbursement of revenue or the administration of temporal government. The Pope has recently said that the United States was the only country in which he was really Pope. Then let him maintain the respect of the American people by respecting their institutions. They do not claim to be infallible, but they claim the right to govern the country which they have redeemed from a wilderness according to a Constitution and laws which have brought incalculable blessings to the human race, and which are leading them under the providence of God to a high destiny among the family of nations. It is well known that the Church of Rome is no friend to common education, and has always frowned upon the cultivation of literature by the masses. In Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, and the South of Germany, where the Roman Catholic religion prevails, the education of the masses does not form an example for the imitation of the United States. Neither do they find in Mexico and South America, nearer home, that Catholicity has spread intelligence among the people sufficient to enable them to conduct the problem of self-government with admiration. In England public schools were first introduced to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, and the growth of popular education in England, Ireland, and Scotland has had the Roman Catholic Church for its deadliest enemy. President Grant has grown a cubit in stature since he has ranged himself alongside the German Emperor, the King of Italy, the Czar of Russia, and the late Premier of England in defence of the liberty of the mind against the "ignorance, superstition, and ambition" which assail it in the most Jesuitical guise—that is, in the education and training of youth. This battle is never ended. It is the eternal struggle of light with darkness, of good with evil; it is the strife of Oromasdes with Ariemanois; but we may hope that in the end light will prevail, and the blessings of "free thought, free speech, free press, free schools, and unfettered religious sentiments" will not only pervade the United States, but the whole world, and that no merely human being shall be so great, and no nation of people be so debased, as to choke up the fountains of knowledge with ignorance and superstition.

SAD SIGHT!

The London Marriage Market.

A sad sight in London society is the man or woman of half a dozen seasons, disenchanted of their first genuine delight in mere amusement, and disappointed in their hope of a "good marriage." They remind one of the statue of sals which Lot left in the wilderness, its blank face turned wearily to the city from whence no more good could come. The undignified position of these veterans is hidden from themselves—at least let us hope so—though apparent to all others. They generally go by some nickname among their acquaintance, and as years go on the chains of habit become heavy on them, and when they would be glad to drop out of the ranks, some how they can not make up their minds to do so. How often have we seen such people. They would have been delighted if chance had torn them out of the silly round of parties and balls, and dropped them in a quiet Richmond or Hampstead cottage, smothered in vines, and set in a meadow with a few shade-trees and a brook near by. But they will never have the nerve to put themselves there, and break with the lounging habits of their set. They must go on, making the most of their chance invitations to other men's tables, other women's homes; they struggle on, spending on their dress and social appearance the little fortune which in the ideal cottage would not only keep them comfortably, but also provide them with a charming and intellectual companion, in the shape of a husband or wife. A great deal of nonsense has been talked in England about the impossibility of living on three hundred a year; but among scores the man or woman could prove that nonsense is really in. Even in America, where living is dearer, a man and his wife can live on $1,500 a year, and be comfortable. A great many of these surface ornaments of society of whom we have been speaking, especially men, could live a happy, pleasant, cosy life, full of interest and full of work, on the same sum which now barely keeps them at their club and chambers, and just pays their tailor's bill. From the most to the least important of the army of London fashion, every individual is more or less wasting his substance, whether mental or material, but in none is the folly so glaring as in the old young man, whose income is slender and not always certain.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 20.—The steamships Mosel and France, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Arrived—The steamship Queen, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Arrived—The steamer Frisia, from Hamburg.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chandler in Possession of the Interior Department.

Ex-Guerilla Mosby Among the Callers.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1875.

Secretary of the Interior Chandler.

Secretary Chandler took possession of the Interior Department this morning, and had a brief conference with the Assistant Secretary and some of the chiefs of bureaus.

The mass of routine business that had accumulated at the Interior Department was disposed of to-day. Secretary Chandler received a large number of calls from persons of more or less prominence, who came to pay visits of ceremony or tender their personal congratulations. Among the first callers was Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia. It seems to be generally understood that Assistant Secretary Cowan will retain his present position. The Secretary said to-day that when he left Michigan for Washington he had no more idea of being invited to a seat in the Cabinet than of going to Heaven (Elijah like) in a chariot of fire, and that consequently he would return home in the latter part of this week to arrange his business and bring on his fam ily.

When to Visit the White House.

The President will receive visits from persons connected with the Government every day from ten till twelve, and all other visitors by card.

Bonds for Conversion and Redemption

The next class of United States bonds which will be called for conversion and redemption will be the issue of 5-20s of 1865. The amount now outstanding is $152,532,250.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Another Inundation in England.

Count von Arnim's Appeal

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bullion for Canada.

LONDON, October 21—3 A. M.—The *Echo* says a large portion of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday will be sent to Canada.

Terrible Inundations.

LONDON, October 21—6 A. M.—Later reports received state that extensive floods occurred throughout Lancashire, Warwickshire and elsewhere in England. The Midland Railway between Sheffield and Doncaster is submerged in some places to a depth of five feet. Traffic is consequently seriously interrupted, and for many miles adjoining the submerged low-lying houses in Birmingham have been inundated, the water in some cases being above the first floor. The water stands seven feet deep on the tracks at the Walsall Railway station.

GERMANY.

The Ministerial Troubles in Bavaria

MUNICH, October 20.—The King of Bavaria has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, which was recently tendered in consequence of the adverse vote of the Diet, and expressed his approval of their conduct. He also refuses to receive an address subsequently voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Count von Arnim's Case.

BERLIN, October 20.—In the matter of Count von Arnim, the Supreme Court has endorsed the verdict of the Kammergericht. The Count is to pay the costs.

FRANCE.

Obituary.

PARIS, October 20.—Professor Wheatstone died in this city to-day.

A Mayor in Trouble.

It is stated that the Mayor of Ajaccio has been dismissed from his office for having taken part in the banquet yesterday at which M. Rouher made a speech.

TURKEY.

The Financial Programme.

LONDON, October 21—6 A. M.—A special from Berlin says that the Turkish Government has declared its willingness to give the great powers any guarantees compatible with the nation's dignity for the fulfillment of her financial programme.

RUSSIA.

An Agency at Kashgar.

LONDON, October 21—6 A. M.—The *Times* says the Kashgar Envoy at St. Petersburg has conceded the establishment of a permanent Russian agency.

A. Y. M.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., October 20.—At the session of the Masonic Grand Lodge to-day it was decided to hold the meeting next year in this city on the third Tuesday in November. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary, was requested to prepare a paper on the introduction of Masonry into the United States and kindred topics relative to the incoming centennial period, and publish the same with his report on foreign correspondence.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that no lodge under this jurisprudence shall participate in the funeral of a brother unless the same be under the exclusive control of a lodge of Masons or one of the Masonic organizations which recognize the degree of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Craft and Master Masons, and make the prerequisite of said degrees a prerequisito to admission into said organization, and that when more than one Masonic organization shall attend such funeral, but one general service shall be performed, but that in case the funeral be under the control of the Knights Templar, and their service be performed, nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Master Masons present from depositing in the grave the emblem of immortality, and explaining, according to the Masonic ritual, its significance. This resolution rescinds the action of last year on the same subject.

A resolution was also adopted appropriating one thousand dollars toward completing the Washington monument at Washington, providing a sufficient sum can be raised to complete it.

A number of important by-laws were submitted and laid over for one year.

Grand Master Battin, in his annual address, having recommended the settling of the status of the lodges of men of color in Ohio, the subject called out careful consideration at the hands of a special committee, which made their report, that it looks toward the recognition of such lodges on their changing the name of the Grand body so as to be known as the "African Grand Lodge of Ohio," leaving that body to control the field of colored Masons. This proposition is to be submitted to the subordinate lodges of this Grand Lodge for consideration, and report to the next Grand Lodge for final determination.

A resolution was adopted declaring that for the advancement as well as for initiation the vote for a candidate must be unanimous.

The accounts of the Grand Secretary were approved, and a balance of $759 was awarded him.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

The Races at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—First race, dash of 1 mile, for all ages that had not won at Saratoga or Jerome Park since July, 1874; won by Chance. Time 1:46¼.

Second race, mile heats, for three year olds that have not won a sweepstake race this year at Jerome Park, Long Branch, Saratoga or Baltimore; Lord Rhodesawanthus. Time 1:47¾ and 1:47¼.

Third race, free handicap, all ages, 1¾ miles; won by Shylock. Time 3:12.

Steeple chase, about 1¼ miles; won by Minnie Mac.

Trotting Match at Prospect Park.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The great trotting match for $5,000 a side between Prospero and Honest Dutchman came off to-day at Prospect Park. Prospero won in the first heat. Time 2:22½. Honest Dutchman was distanced.

Base Ball.

HARTFORD, October 20.—Hartfords, 4; St. Louis Browns, 10.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

General Convention of the United States at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, MASS., October 20.—The Universalist General Convention of the United States opened here this morning. It is composed of delegates, lay and clerical, from State Conventions, a large number of whom were present. No important change in ecclesiastical institutions during the year had occurred. The denominational investment in educational institutions exceeds three millions, and yet there was not one of them but felt their usefulness curtailed by the lack of means. The general state of the Church admission work was progressing, and the signs were favorable for continued progress. The Convention adjourned at noon, and in the afternoon an occasional sermon was delivered by Rev. S. H. McCallister, of Butchell College, Illinois.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The epizootic in a mild form has appeared in New Orleans.

—The revenue officers have seized an illicit still in New Orleans.

—Matters relating to the National Railroad Convention to be held in St. Louis on the 23d inst. are rapidly approaching completion.

—The annual convention of the Zetha Psi fraternity began its session in Boston yesterday. Nine colleges and universities were represented.

—Reuben Benton, while playing croquet at Titusville on Wednesday, was accidentally struck on the head with a mallet, and expired from the effects the same evening.

—Jack Rossiter, a famous trotting horse twenty years ago, died on Tuesday at the farm of John Duffey, near St. Louis. He was the property of C. Bent Carr, and was thirty-six years old.

—The Western Hardware Association closed its meetings in Cincinnati on Wednesday. All the sessions have been private, and the business transacted related wholly to the hardware interest.

—Efforts are being made to induce Smith, the Sheriff of East Feliciana, La., to resign. He claims fees due him amounting to about fourteen hundred dollars. It is believed arrangements will be made to secure him the amount due, and an acceptable appointment be made upon his resignation.

—Col. Jack Cocks, who was shot in a terrible recontre with B. McHenry, at Senatobia, Miss., last Saturday night, and killed McHenry with a knife after being shot, died last evening from his wound. He was a prosperous merchant, and his loss will be greatly deplored in North Mississippi.

—In the Erskine trial at Milwaukee, yesterday, Weisart, Stewart, Shears, Griffith, Hubbell and others were examined for the defence, and Hedrick, Brown and Sherman in rebuttal. Mr. McKenny and Judge Dixson addressed the jury for the Government and Judge Harkness and ex-Senator Doolittle for the defence.

—Instead of the consolidation of the Vandalia and the Indianopalis and St. Louis Railroad, as intimated a day or two ago, it has been agreed to pool their net earnings. They will maintain separate organizations, but the net earnings will be divided in proportion to the value of the stock and capital employed in running the road.

—The trunk lines entering Chicago from the East have adopted the following new passenger rates, which will go into effect on November 1: To New York, $22; to Boston, $25; to Philadelphia, $20; to Baltimore, $19.50; to Albany and Troy, $20.15; to Harrisburg, $19. This is an advance of about two dollars on the old rates.

—At the session of the Convention of the Christian Missionary Society of America, in Louisville, yesterday, a report recommending the raising of a fund to be known as the Centennial Fund, and the amount to be $500,000, was adopted. The money thus raised will be used for the advancement and Christianization of negroes in America, many of whom the society seems to think are in a depraved condition.

—The Chicago *Courier* yesterday contained a statement in effect that the Chicago *Tribune* had purchased the franchises and business of the *Inter-Ocean*, and that the latter paper would shortly be merged in the former. Mr. Palmer, editor in chief and one of the proprietors of the *Inter-Ocean*, denounces the report as false in every particular. The present management have no intention of making a change in the paper.

—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky Masons at Louisville, on Wednesday, the following officers were elected: Grand Master, J. H. Leathers, of Louisville; Deputy Grand Master, R. H. Fairleigh, of Hopkinsville; Senior Warden, J. O. Johnson, of Henderson; J. Rice, of Louisa, Junior Warden; A. G. Hodge, of Louisville, Grand Treasurer; John M. Todd, of Louisville, Grand Secretary; H. A. M. Henderson, of Frankfort, Grand Chaplain; R. C. Mathews, of Louisville, Grand Tyler.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Treasurer Mackey and Ex-Treasurers Fail to Attend.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The special committee of the State Legislature appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury met to-day in this city. Three sessions were held, but the subpœnas sent to Treasurer Mackey and ex-Treasurers McGrath, Kemble and Irwin to attend and testify were not responded to, and consequently no testimony was heard. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning. Chairman Reighard made a statement, in which he said the failure of ex-Treasurers to attend the session is construed by the committee as a confession that the charges against them are well founded.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	30.341	34	79	S. W.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.188	57	35	S. W.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.147	49	49	S.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.181.
Mean Thermometer, 37.
Highest Thermometer, 58.
Lowest Thermometer, 31.

A. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, low pressure, southwest to southeast winds, warm, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Gen. W. D. Washburn Not a Bankrupt.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 20.—The assignees to whom Gen. W. D. Washburn, of this city, made an assignment a little less than one year since, having adjusted and paid all of his liabilities dollar for dollar, have to-day reconveyed to him a large amount of property left in their hands after liquidating his debts, which in value amounts to over $300,000, and Mr. Washburn resumes business with his credit strengthened and his hitherto honorable and high business reputation unimpaired. This creditable and most satisfactory result is the subject of general remark and universal congratulation among all classes of our citizens.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····"Well, I have seen street cars in a number of cities," remarked a stranger yesterday, "but I never before saw cars that didn't care whether they ran on the rails or on the cobble stones."

····A man named Patrick Norris, employed on the Soho street improvement, was killed on 15th inst. by a fragment of rock from a blast, on Tuesday afternoon, producing injuries which are thought to be fatal. His skull was fractured badly.

····While a number of laborers were removing a lot of hay yesterday morning from a barn in the rear of the fields on the Friendship farm they found a small silver plated water pitcher with the letter "H" on it; one syrup jug, engraved with the words "Mother's Christmas Gift," and one cream jug.

····While the Uniontown accommodation was running into Broad Ford, on the Connellsville Railroad, a few days ago, the engineer saw a little child sitting on the rail a few yards in front of him. He immediately whistled "down brakes," but it was too late. Just as the horrified spectators turned away from the fearful scene, Joseph Cochran rushed up, and crossing the track in front of the engine, clutched the child and threw himself clear as the train passed over the spot.—*Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

***Hon. Edward McPherson will speak at Uniontown on Saturday evening.

***P. S. Clark, who has, until recently, been on the Allegheny police force, has been deputized as a constable for the First ward.

····The loss by the fire at Clark & Co.'s grocery in Allegheny on Tuesday night is estimated at about five thousand dollars, much damage having been done ay the smoke.

***Mr. George Kaine, of Uniontown, while eating a dish of oysters the other evening, found two pearls worth $20 a piece.—*Connellsville Tribune.* Kaine that be really so? Keno.

***Mr. Alpheus Beall, of Uniontown, has accepted the Republican candidacy for State Senator from the district composed of Fayette and Greene counties, in place of Jacob L. Rush, of the latter county, who declined the nomination. Mr. Beall is young, popular and energetic, and will make a big hole in the Democratic phalanx.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

The November number of *Harpers Magazine* completes the fifty-first volume. Among the leading articles are the following: "Living Glaciers of California," by John Muir; "Barry Cornwall and some of His Friends," by James T. Fields; "Recent French Caricature," by James Parton; "Butter and Cheese;" "Air Towns and Their Inhabitants;" "Rapp, the Gnome King," a Catskill Fairy Tale. These are all finely illustrated, and each of them possesses a special interest for intelligent readers. Eugene Lawrence contributes a paper on "Educational Progress," during the century, and Mr. Cox has another paper on "Legislative Humor." Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Aldrich contribute graceful poems, and Julian Hawthorne continues "Garth." The editorial departments are ably sustained. *Harper's Magazine* is worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it, and the publishers do not exaggerate the claim it has upon the public.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

Bret Harte's first novel, which has been expected with so much interest, is begun, as a serial publication, in *Scribner's Monthly* for November—(the beginning of the eleventh volume of that magazine.) "Gabriel Conroy" is the title of the story, of which seven chapters are here published. The scene is in that Western country with which Mr. Harte has made the world familiar. The series on American Colleges begins in this number, with an article on the old William and Mary College, of Virginia, by the well known Southern writer, John Esten Cooke. Eugene Thomson publishes a chapter on "The Curiosities of Longevity" illustrated with pictures of "centenarians," ancient and modern. Another curious illustrated paper is by Sophie B. Herrick, on "Glass Sponges," and "India and its Native Princes" are also sketched with pen and pencil. The following contributions should be mentioned: "The Story of Annie Maturin," by Mrs. Oliphant; "Foreign Dramatists under American Laws;" "The Old Germania Orchestra;" "The Hotel of the Future," by Gail Hamilton; "The Goose-the House at Frankfort;" and poems by Boyesen, Louise Chandler Moulton, Sidney Lanier, and others. Dr. Holland, in Topics of the Time, writes on "The Magazine's New Year," "The Political Outlook," "Mr. Moody and his Work," and "American Honesty." In The Old Cabinet "Sentimentality" is discussed. The other editorial departments have their usual variety.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas begins its third volume with a telling number—fresh, bright, varied, healthy. It contains some twenty-five interesting contributions; it gives us articles from more than a dozen of the best writers in the country. In the excellence and variety of its contents, as a single number, it could hardly be surpassed. It crowds a strong story by one fine writer with an instructive sketch or dainty poem by another. Frank R. Brook's serial, "The Boy Emigrants"—which is just begun and promises an amazing store of adventure—to the rhyme of "Little Dutch Gretchen" with its quaint little picture, it would be hard to point out a dull or unattractive article. And the artistic merit of the number is equal to the literary. The illustrations generally are very beautiful; the frontispiece—a reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait of "Penelope Boothby"—is a wonderfully fine. And altogether, the November number of St. Nicholas is one of the very best issues of this magazine for children.

LIPPINCOTTS MAGAZINE.

The November number of this Magazine contains two illustrated descriptive articles of very different places. One of them "Up the Thames," is made familiar, through English history and literature, to all readers. The other, "St. Augustine, Florida, in April" treats of a very old place, being out of the one which has only recently attracted the attention of travelers. "Qualla" is the undescriptive title of a pleasantly written paper by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, on the scenery and people of North Carolina. "Summer Days in Vichy," by A. E. Lancaster, describes this celebrated watering place and its surroundings with great minuteness. "A French Provincial Writer," by Will Wallace Harney, calls attention to a French humorist, Claude Tillier, who deserves to be introduced to Englishmen and Americans. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" and "The Comrades" are continued, and "The Magic Handkerchief" and "Mamma," represent the short stories. Mary Dean has a brief article on "Going Hopping." The Monthly Gossip, Literature of the Day, and Poems by Edward Kearsley, Kate Hilton and Edgar Fawcett, complete a volume containing a variety of good things.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The November number of this excellent magazine is fully up in interest with its previous issues. The contents are: The Relations of Women to Crime, 1; by Ely Van de Warker, M. D.; Hydroids, by Mrs. S. B. Herrick, (illustrated); Origin and Development of Engineering, by Sir John Hawkshaw; Insectivorous Plants, by E. R. Leland, (illustrated); Induced Disease from the Influence of the Passions, by R. W. Richardson, M. D., F. R. S.; The Properties of Protoplasm, by Prof. Ernst Haeckel; A Curious Indian Relic, by Charles C. Abbott, M. D.; Meteorology of the Sun and Earth, by Prof. Balfour Stewart, F. R. S.; Suicide in Large Cities, by Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D.; A Home-made Microscope, by John Michels, (illustrated); Is Alcohol a Food?; Sketch of Dr. H. C. Bastian (Portrait); Correspondence; Editor's Table; Literary Notices; Miscellany, Notes.

YALE COLLEGE.

The University Races on Saturday Last—Good Record in a Single Scull Contest—Boating Prospects —The Sophomore and Freshmen Classes Taken in Hand by the Faculty.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

YALE COLLEGE,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 18, 1875.

The annual Fall regatta of the Yale University Boat Club came off on Lake Saltonstall on last Saturday. The day was wet and gloomy, and in consequence the crowd of outsiders was not as large as usual. The rain, however, did not deter the College boys from turning out in full force. The races were in every way satisfactory to every one, except, of course, to the crews who were beaten. Even they took defeat very good naturedly.

The first race was a shell race between the Law School and class of '77 (Academic). The course was three miles, and was pulled over by the winning crew, the Law School, in nineteen minutes and thirty-seven seconds. The '77 boys claimed to be reserving themselves for the large race.

The next was the Freshman race. The "Freshies" of the Academic were pitted against those of the Scientific School. The Academics won easily in thirteen minutes and thirty-three and one-fourth seconds, having forty and one-half seconds to spare.

The third race was a single scull contest between Vernon, of the class of '76, (Scientific), Ransom of '78 and Livingston of '78. Livingston won in the remarkably good time of 15 minutes and 26¾ seconds.

The last race was between crews from classes of '77, '78 and the Law School. The contest was really only between '77 and the Law School, as '78's rowing did not amount to anything. '77 won in thirteen minutes and eighteen and three-fourth seconds.

The race was made the ocasion for showing the unusual amount of blood between the Sophomore and Freshman classes. Two "reshes" were indulged in and "honors" about equally divided between the classes, '79 claiming the advantage.

Boating at Yale is every year engrossing more and more attention. The Yale Boat House, lately erected, is one of the finest, if not *the* finest structure of its kind in the country. Rowing clubs are being organized, and in a few years will be connected with the College can have an opportunity to exercise upon the water.

Yale has started on this school year very auspiciously. The Academic Freshman Class numbers 167, and the Sophomore, 152; thus the "opposing forces" are pretty evenly balanced. The Faculty has this year prohibited the annual "rush" at Hamilton Park between these two classes, much to the satisfaction of all order-loving students. Of course a great many, especially among the Sophomores, deplore this action as "doing away with an old custom;" but it is to be hoped that some more "old customs" of the same kind may be done away with, and then, and then only, will the mass of the Sophomore Class become gentlemen.

J.

No Seats No Pay.

The Rapid Transit Commission of New York has adopted a rule for the government of the proposed new elevated railways of that city, which provides that the company shall furnish a seat to every passenger demanding one previous to collecting his or her fare. The rule is intended to benefit the public, but until it has been put into practical operation it is doubtful what effect it will have. If the railway companies should in turn exclude passengers for whom seats could not be provided, there would be great indignation in the hearts of those willing to stand but not to wait. Two-thirds of the passengers who get on cars already full do so with a knowledge that they cannot obtain seats, expressing by this act their willingness to stand.

THE Lebanon rolling mills have enough orders on hand to keep the mills running night and day for some time. They are now filling an order of 250 tons blue annealed iron for Portland, Me. Each sheet weighs from 150 to 155 pounds. There is only one other mill in the State, at Conshohocken, that is fitted to iron of this grade and quality.

Save Your Extra 10 Per Cent

by buying your watches, jewelry and silverware at McFadden's grand clearance sale, 53 Fifth avenue. Elegant stock. Positive bargains. No Reserve. Goods must be sold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

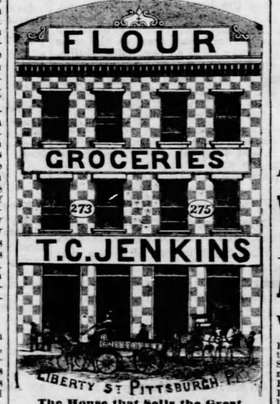
MUSSLEMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

The Late Cold Snap.

Yesterday reminded one that winter was fast approaching, and the time had come to put on your winter clothing. By the way, those who have not provided themselves with a winter overcoat should remember that E. DeRoy has in store at his rooms in the GAZETTE building a large stock that he is selling at from $4 to $10. Call early and get one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



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WHITE RIVER FLOUR,
The Best Flour
For the Money in the United States.
FULL AND COMPLETE LINE
GROCERIES.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Persons desiring to subscribe, for the GAZETTE —Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾.

STILL, our good friend, the *Post*, puts on a wailing tone, and seems disconsolate and dejected to a degree. It will not be consoled. It sees the ghost of defeat before it, and so raves in advance of the sorrow that will fall upon it. Do not meet trouble half-way, good friend, and you will be better able to endure the trouble when it does come. We tender good advice, and hope it may be observed.

THE weather may be a trite question, and yet, at times, it deserves a passing notice. We have now, clear, bright weather, which, if continued, will gradually merge into Indian Summer—that delightful, half-summery season, that poets write of, and songsters sing about. It is the period when the soft, pleasant atmosphere is all that can be desired, and when existence is a pleasure. The only danger is, that it may not continue for any great length of time.

WE have no desire to enter into controversy over the Secretary of Interior, yet we cannot unite in the view of an evening contemporary that Secretary CHANDLER is all that is bad. He pursued a reputable career, and there is nothing to indicate that he will not prove an effective administrative officer. He is an honest man, and has clear ideas of business. He is a strong Republican, but is none the worse for that, so far as we can see. He has stood the test of Washington life, and come through with clear skirts, comparatively. We have never, as yet, seen anything specified against Senator CHANDLER, other than that he was not so high-toned as those of the "independent" press seem to desire. We cannot see that this is exactly an objection to the new Secretary.

THE Cuban question is likely to loom up into prominence once more. It has been so long prolonged and with such unsatisfactory results, that surrounding nations feel that the strife and bloodshed have been continued far enough, and that the time has come to put an end to it. We do not know that President GRANT holds any different attitude on this question; yet we feel that humanity requires that something shall be done to stop the effusion of blood. Certainly there is no good reason why we should not intervene. That a state of war actually exists in Cuba cannot be doubted, and that the Cubans have maintained their position in the face of the vigorous efforts of the Spaniards, is undoubted. Under these circumstances there can be no good reason against our giving aid to Cuba that did not exist against France aiding our forefathers, in the time of the revolution. Our relations with Spain are friendly, but these should not prevent our doing right by Cuba. Certainly the war should be ended.

THE effect of the Exposition on the trade of our city is at last exemplified to be all that the most sanguine friend of the Exposition ever predicted. Our city is more largely supplied with visitors than it has been at any period for a long while past. Our streets are thronged, and our stores feel the effect of the influx of strangers in the purchases that are being made, and the patronage bestowed. The experience of exhibitors at the Exposition is that they have made larger sales, as the result of their display, than they had made for a long period before. As an advertisement, also, of the trade and business of Pittsburgh, it has accomplished very much for the advantage of our city. Its money value to the city cannot be ascertained, but it must be very great. Coming in dull times, and being a success despite this fact, it is all the more remarkable, and suggestive of what it may be, when times are better. All doubts on the question of the advantage of the Exposition to the city have been fully dissipated. Of course, this will be more apparent, within the next two weeks, than it now is. But the general fact, we now seek to impress is, that the Exposition is all that was claimed for it, in its influence on the trade of the city.

THE desperate efforts of the Democracy to draw aside the laboring element by appeals to prejudice and passion, render it proper that their real purpose be plainly stated. The Republican party has always been the staunch friend of the workingman. In the days of the war, when taxation was heavy, the incomes of the working people were exempt from taxation. In fixing duties, articles in general use among the masses were either lightly weighted with duties, or exempted altogether. So in its general policy, the party has given us a sound and reliable currency, and sought in every way to promote the well-being of the people. The Democratic party, on the other hand, has always been the friend of oligarchs, who promoted and sustained our system of American slavery, thus degrading the *status* of labor everywhere. It gave us a currency that was of no value in a panic; and its free trade policy would open our ports to European manufactures, to the infinite depression of our home industry. These are the natural fruits of Democratic ascendency. Yet that party has the impudence to propose better times, if it be entrusted with power. We underrate the intelligence of our Pittsburgh laboring classes, if they are to be caught with such chaff. They realize too clearly how the Democracy have gloated over the hard times, believing that the effect would be to the advantage of the Democratic party. In other words, they were entirely willing that poverty, suffering and hunger, even, should come on the masses, if thereby they should be driven to vote the Democratic ticket. We have no sympathy with this. The severe times, low wages, and uncertain and irregular work are evils which we deeply regret. They affect poor and rich,—those in business, and those who depend on current employment for bread to support their families. The Republican party has no desire for this, and carefully provided against it by giving the people a sound currency. It came from commercial sources, but cannot be remedied by the Democratic party.

THE NEED OF CAUTION.

The tactics of the Democracy, in this State, are getting to be similar to what they were three years ago,—violent assertion, irrespective of the truth. It is the policy of desperation,—and is resorted to simply because they see that it is a losing prospect they have before them. The party, at the outstart, threw aside principle, and resorted to expediency. Imagining the currency feature of the Ohio platform to be the winning card, it sought to imitate it,—but succeeded only in producing a crude, disjointed and ridiculous document, which showed more ignorance than it did of financial sense, and was noticeable only as an attempt to impose on the people the idea that the Democracy will give an unlimited supply of currency if entrusted with power. Such is the pretense in this direction that is made.

It is a proverb at banks not to trust the party who offers large percentages. The offer is regarded as an evidence of looseness or of insincerity. The rule will apply in political affairs. When a party comes forward and makes an offer that is in excess of the possibility of performance, it affords a fair presumption that it does not mean to do what it promises. Such is the character of the offer made by the Democratic party, and upon this it asks the votes of the people. It very bunglingly states its points, really contradicting in one sentence what is uttered in another. We have specified the items of this charge so frequently that we do not need to repeat. Hence it is in the light of these facts that judgment must be made. The mere statement of the point shows the need of caution. What, then, is the attitude to hold toward the promises of that party?

We answer—of extreme caution and care. Were a person who has been in bad position, or committed some great misdeed, to apply for responsible position, we would closely analyze motives and purposes, and exercise extreme caution in accepting his services. The past would be regarded as having an important bearing on the present. But were that person to come with impossible promises and contradictory statements, we would at once discard him, and think that we did well. The same law should hold good with political parties. They merely embody the wishes and purposes of their leading spirits, and are, in this particular, like individuals. Thus the Democratic party has put the spirit of falsehood into its platform, and asks that we accept it as a truth-telling organization. It has done nothing to relieve its old-time history, and yet wishes us to credit it with purposes of reform. It clearly illustrates that it does not comprehend the first principle of finance; and yet wishes to dictate the financial policy of the country. The result of entrusting it with power to this end could only be entirely and completely disastrous.

The Republican and Democratic parties are allied, by their history, to two separate and differing systems of monetary management. The Democracy favor State banks on a professedly gold basis. The Republican party has developed our system of National banks, with the purpose of reaching, as soon as can be, without occasioning injury to the recovery of business; yet it purposes to retain, as a permanency, our National banks, and possibly our greenbacks. The experience of the people in the midst of two panics, shows the difference in value between the two systems. When panics came,—as in 1837 and in 1857,—the State banks and their so-called gold reserves, were of no use whatever. The banks were found to have issued notes far in excess of their ability to redeem; indeed they had very little coin, with which to make a pretence of redeeming,—their reserves were absolutely nothing. No checks existed, and nothing to compel them to retain a sufficient reserve, hence they broke, one after the other, when the pressure came.

The national banking and greenback systems have gone through the fire of one panic. It was as severe and nearly as long sustained as that of 1837. But few banks failed,—and these paid nearly dollar for dollar. Greenbacks appreciated in value, until they were nearly at par with gold. They were hoarded, as gold is, usually, when panics come. At no time did public faith seem to falter, as regards the soundness of our banks, or the stability of our currency. No better evidence could be afforded than this, that our *currency* did not occasion or prolong the panic. On the contrary, it evidently did prevent its influence being absolutely disastrous,—as it was a mainstay to public confidence during the panic, and almost the only thing that did command the unreserved confidence of the public. We are not here arguing whether the general *policy* of Congress or of the Administration aided or injured, at that time,—but simply that our currency was of great service.

The singular fact is that the Democracy, in their Erie platform, do not attack our vulnerable point,—although they seem to seek to do it,—as their singular assertion that our business prostration was occasioned by the contraction of the currency under the Resumption act, charging this to the Republican party. This is untrue, as the Resumption act was not a party measure, and does not contract the currency. But while thus leaving our weak points they attack those which are strong, by assailing the currency system of the country. This is really the strong point of the Republican party. That system is the most complete, and has proven the most beneficial we have ever had. Hence the attack upon it is, in itself, an evidence of weakness and folly.

Thus in this and other particulars, the Democracy have shown a purpose at entire variance with the professions they have made. Their propositions, looking to reforms, and to honest government, are struck down to the dishonest character of their general spirit. Their utterances are false, and hence unreliable and ruinous. Yet with these tricky, false, and pretentious utterances they solicit popular support. The people of this country are entirely too shrewd to be thus taken in. We invite, therefore, the entire public to carefully discriminate between those who are open and candid, and those who are tricky and insincere. This is the real character of the issue. And strange to say, Messrs. PERSHING and PIOLLET fitly supplement, as candidates, a tricky platform, while HARTRANFT and RAWLE, on the other hand, are fit exponents of an open and manly declaration of principles.

An Ancient Wall in Mississippi.

About eighteen miles from Port Gibson and one mile from Brandywine Springs, on the place of Mr. O'Quin, the existence of a great number of blocks of cut stone has been known for an indefinite time, and the people in the neighborhood have used them for props for their houses. Mr. Jas. Gage, Jr., went out there a few days ago to explore and had a specimen stone brought into town. It is about three feet long by about twenty inches square, resembling in shape a bar of soap. It is probably a native sandstone. Mr. Gage took this block himself from beneath the roots of a large pine tree. It formed a portion of a wall about twenty feet broad on the top, which Mr. Gage traced for a distance of 260 yards. The inference that one would naturally draw from this superficial view is that this must have been a city wall, but deep exploration might show it to be a portion of a fort, temple or other building. Any way, its antiquity is probably immense, antedating the history of the red men.—*Port Gibson Standard.*

That Insulting Letter.

Nearly every newspaper in the country has republished an extract from the Liverpool *Post*, purporting to give an insulting letter from Thomas Carlyle to the Overseers of Harvard University, in which he declines the degree of LL. D., conferred upon him by that institution. The *Post* has been hoaxed. The language attributed to Mr. Carlyle was invented by the Chicago *Evening Journal*, which several weeks ago published a series of articles containing imaginary answers of Carlyle, Bright, and other distinguished foreigners, to the American colleges which had honored them. The articles were cleverly done, but they were incomplete inasmuch as they did not explain, for the benefit of the ignorant and the unwary, that the letters of declination were suppositious.

PERSONAL.

GERARD MASSEY has been placed in a private lunatic asylum in England.

NORMAN WIARD, the cannon inventor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Washington.

MR. ALEX. H. STEPHENS' recent illness was not an affection of the kidneys, as has been stated, but was neuralgia of the stomach.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS has begun a course of Sunday lectures at Milwaukee, in which he will be followed by Carl Schurz, Bayard Taylor, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Bret Harte.

M. BOUTIE, who saved the lives of fifty persons at Toulouse, France, during the late inundations, was recently drowned himself in the Seine by the upsetting of a pleasure boat. He was an accomplished swimmer.

MRS. JACKSON, widow of Stonewall Jackson, has accepted the invitation to be present, as the guest of the State of Virginia and the city of Richmond, at the unveiling of the monument to her husband at Richmond, on the 26th of October.

THE lectures of Victoria Woodhull and Theodore Tilton in Chicago come so close together that their posters ornament the dead walls in curious and very suggestive proximity. They may be said to be billing, but not cooing, together in Chicago.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Iowa Senatorship is now claimed by their friends for both Governor Kirkwood and General Belknap, and it seems generally conceded will be secured by one of them, though the appearance of a successful third candidate is not wholly beyond the range of probability before the Legislature meets.

THE friends of Charlotte Cushman will be glad to learn that she has a hope of entire recovery from the terrible disease which has so long harrassed her life. She is in Boston, under the care of an English physician who has been very successful in treating such cases as hers, and who has given her great encouragement.

STATE BREVITIES.

DURING a desperate fight in front of Michael Nolan's saloon, in Archbald, Pa., Monday night, Anthony Scanlon was fatally stabbed by Nolan, his uncle. Those engaged in the fight were Nolan and a nephew, named Tuhill, on one side, and Anthony Michael and Peter Scanlon, also nephews of Nolan, on the other side.

DURING the services in St. John's Catholic church, Altoona, Sunday morning, the persons in close proximity to an aged lady were horrified to see her fall from an attitude of prayer to the floor. She being perfectly helpless, it was found necessary to carry her from the auditorium to the basement. Her condition seemed so critical that the last rites of the Church were at once administered to her, and medical aid summoned. She was subsequently removed to her home, where she now lies in a critical condition. The name of the afflicted lady is Mrs. Hammer, and the cause of her prostration was a paralytic stroke.

THURSDAY of last week Mr. J. Herron and a young gentleman friend left home for the purpose of exploring the great bear cave, near Hillside, a few miles from Millwood, Westmoreland county. Not returning Friday morning, their friends became alarmed, and immediately organized a party, headed by Geo. Rhey, Esq., to search for them. Provided with lanterns, ropes, etc., the party entered the cave at 9 A. M. After two hours of diligent searching, they came upon the objects of their search. The men were in an exhausted condition, and had given up all hope of being rescued from their sad situation. Their lights having failed them, they were unable to find their way through the dark and winding passages of the cave.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says the scheme for the reorganization of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, which now promises success in the hands of Mr. McHenry, is to abandon the present bonds, and raise seven million dollars of new ones, which will be used to narrow gauge the line and complete the Shenango & Allegheny and the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroads, if deemed advisable. The latter road will, on a change of gauge being effected, become the natural outlet for the Shenango coal, and when new mines are opened beyond Mercer, the traffic between Cambridge and Erie will alone be sufficient to pay good dividends on the stock of the road.

Letter From General Beath.

General Robert B. Beath, whose temperance record is pretty well known in this State, is out in a plain, sensible letter addressed to Mr. Charles Heritage, whom the Prohibitionists have lately read out of the Temperance party for refusing to aid in electing a Democratic government in this State. Gen. Beath says:

"I look in vain through the list of those now most actively engaged in the Prohibition movement for the name of any one as active and earnest as yourself in real temperance work. Not one of them has attempted to do what you have done in the efforts to save men from the curse of strong drink, and this action of theirs can reflect only on themselves. Many of them, doubtless, are actuated by good motives, but their real zeal without knowledge last year threw the State in the hand of the Democracy, and their efforts now, if at all successful, result in giving the few remaining State positions to the party that has been always the bitter opponent of temperance measures. Who can dispute the fact that nine-tenths of the temperance men of this State are Republicans? It therefore falls to the Democracy to encourage the so-called Prohibition movement; they either damn it with faint hypocritical praise or give it such protection as the vulture does the lamb.

"My own position cannot be mistaken. I am a temperance man from principle, and hope to remain so through life, yet I feel it to be my bounden duty, at this time, to stand by the Republican party and its candidates, as opposed to either the Democratic or Prohibition nominees, and especially so when I know that votes for the latter must count in favor of Democracy and free rum."

Our Oldest Vessel.

The bark Draco is the oldest vessel in the United States. She was built at Duxbury by Reuben and Charles Drew in 1824, and now is over fifty-one years old. The Draco was built in the most thorough manner and of the best materials, pasture oak, and if no accident occurs may live as long in the future as she has in the past. She is 251 tons register, double deck, originally a brig, but altered into a bark in 1834. She was first employed in the freighting business; then sold to P. and C. Flint & Co., for the South American trade; next she passed to Samuel J. Bridge, Joseph Knowles and E. Tucker Osborn, for the Australian trade, and was finally sold to Mr. J. Bourne, Jr., of New Bedford, for a whaler, and has long been engaged in that business. The Draco was well known in Boston forty years ago, and was a favorite vessel with all her owners, as she was almost always fortunate in making profitable voyages for them. In 1836, the Draco, in a voyage from Valparaiso to Swansea, Wales, loaded heavily with a cargo of copper ore, passed through the Straits of Magellan, the only vessel of any considerable size that ever made the passage before that time or since.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A Saratoga Bean.

He is five feet three inches in height and weighs about 101 pounds. His almost invisible supports are made the least and the most of by trousers that are very tight at the knee and wide at the ankle, forming a gaiter over the instep of the foot. This style may have been adopted to partially conceal a foot whose size is out of proportion to the upper structure. The long and the short of it is that all of the development appears to have gone to the feet. You have probably heard the expression, "All the brains in the heels." But the upper structure of that youth is more fearful and wonderful than the lower. The face indicates a consummate weakness and conceit. He actually uses powder on his face, and the little moustache is so waxed that it looks like the whiskers of a pussy cat; his hair stands out fiercely on either side like sprouting horns. Evidently much pains has been taken with the parting of the hair at the back of the head. As there is no use in the world for such specimens of humanity, the Germans is a blessed institution, and gives active employment to one who would otherwise be an incubus.

Leaking Glycerine.

A few days ago the engineer of a freight train near Byran, Wy. T., heard a terrible cracking noise, and thought something must be wrong with his engine. The train was stopped, when it was discovered that something was leaking from a car near the engine, and that the loud reports were caused by the wheels passing over drops of the fluid which had fallen upon the track. The car was opened, and a number of large tanks found upon the inside labelled "Glycerine." The horrible truth then burst upon the train men that they were hauling a whole car load of that terrible explosive compound, nitro-glycerine. The car was side tracked and left at Granger, where a spur-track was built and the car ran out upon it away from the main track. It still remains there, and the citizens and railroad officials are alike at a loss to know what to do with it. The car is consigned to some firm in San Francisco, but the shippers cannot be found, although the company have made most stringent efforts to discover them.

THE Erie bondholders in London have appointed a Committee of Consultation to prepare a scheme for the reorganization of the company, which they are to submit at a future meeting.

FATAL WELL ACCIDENT.

A Woman Swallowed Up and Taken Out Dead.

From the Scranton *Republican* we learn that shortly after five o'clock on Saturday evening Hyde Park Hill was the scene of a most distressing accident, by which Mrs. Mary Mulherin, a married woman twenty-one years of age, lost her life. Mrs. Mulherin, whose home is located beside the street railroad, went to a well situated on the opposite side of the track, about twenty paces from her door, and while in the act of lowering a pail for some water the earth beneath her feet gave way, and she was instantly swallowed up in the well and buried beneath a heap of earth and culm. A faint outcry and then her voice was hushed forever, and she sank from sight. Her shocking situation soon alarmed the neighborhood, and an excited multitude came rushing to the scene, but it was several minutes before they could render the poor woman any assistance, and then it was too late. The yielding nature of the earth around the fatal spot, and the fact that the well was some fifty feet deep, made it a more difficult and dangerous task to extricate the unfortunate woman. Her friends were almost frantic, and in their efforts to release her encountered a serious risk. The upper portion of the well was torn away and throwx down an embankment, and then the work of digging and shoveling away the clay and culm was commenced, amid breathless suspense, and carried on vigorously. At eight feet deep the searchers encountered a portion of the clothing, and animated by the hope of still saving her they redoubled their energies. She did not sink into the shaft, but was jammed against its side and firmly held in that position by the falling mass. Ropes and boards were procured, and as soon as practicable adjusted to the prostrate woman, who was taken to the surface. At first it was hoped she would recover, but the hope proved a futile one. Her hand was firmly clinched on the handle of the bucket, which she held when the accident occurred, and, brief as the time was, she was a rigid corpse. Mrs. Mulherin leaves a child a few months old.

Although the fatal well was sunk through a high bank of culm and earth, the surroundings appeared perfectly safe, and were consequently most deceptive. The neighbors along that street for a considerable distance were furnished with water from it, and frequently had recourse to it during the day, even up to a few minutes before the tragic occurrence.

SUB-AQUATIC BONANZA.

Old Monongahela Whisky and Silver Coin in the Missouri River.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of this city, who was one of the earliest settlers of this section of country, and a perfectly reliable man, has given us the following for publication: In July, 1819, the second steamboat that ever passed up the Missouri river, struck a snag at the head of Hardeman's Island, between Booneville and Arrow Rock, and immediately sunk. The boat was loaded principally with Government stores. It had in the hold a large quantity of Monongahela whisky, and also $200,000 in silver coin, which was being taken to Council Bluffs to pay the Government troops stationed at that place, which was then the extreme outpost of civilization. Mr. Scott, though a small boy at the time, lived very near the scene of the accident, and remembers well what was related by the officers of the boat at the time, and also by the agents of the Government, who came soon after, looking after the lost treasure. When the Government agents arrived the river had swollen to such an extent that no vestige of the boat was to be seen, and they reported to the Government that it was impossible to recover the money or any part of the cargo. Fifty-six years have passed away, yet Mr. Scott says he can now point out the exact place where the unfortunate steamer lies buried with its valuable cargo. He is probably the only man living who can do so, and is well advanced in years. The Government has yet to reclaim the money if it will make an effort; or if a release can be given by the Government, private parties will undoubtedly undertake it.—*Booneville Eagle.*

An Obtuse Man.

She was a stylish young lady, about eighteen years old, and to accommodate a friend she took the baby out for an airing. She was wheeling it up and down the walk, when an oldish man, very deaf, came along and inquired for a certain person supposed to live on that street. She nearly yelled her head off trying to answer him, and he looked around, caught sight of the baby, and said:

"Nice child, that. I suppose you feel proud of him?"

"It isn't mine," she yelled at him.

"Boy, eh? Well, he looks just like you."

"It isn't mine!" she yelled again, but he nodded his head and continued:

"Twins, eh? Where's the other one?" She started off with the cab, but he followed and asked:

"Did it die of colic?"

Despairing of making him understand by words of mouth, she pointed to the baby, at herself, and then shook her head.

"I see—I see—hidden twin in the house. Their father is fond of them, of course?"

She turned the cab and hurried the other way, but he followed and asked:

"Do they kick around much nights?"

"I tell you it isn't mine," she shouted, looking very red in the face.

"I think you're wrong there!" he answered. "Children brought up on the bottle are apt to pine and die."

She started on a run for the gate, but before she had opened it he came up and asked:

"Have to spank 'em once and awhile, I suppose?"

She made about twenty gestures in half a minute, and he helped the cab through the gate and said;

"Our children were all twins, and I'll send my wife down to give you some advice. You see—"

But she picked up a flower-pot and flung at him. He jumped back, and as she entered the house he called out:

"Hope insanity won't break out on the twins?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

LOVE'S FOOLISH DREAM.

I pointed to the bird, whose lay
Was carolled overhead:
"His joyous strain is far more gay
Than my heart," I said.
I plucked the white rose from the tree
And placed it in her hair;
"More sweet than you it cannot be,
Nor you," I said, "less fair."
By the river's side we stood, and made
A mirror of the stream;
"As bright shall be our life," I said
In my love's foolish dream.
The summer bird whose joyous strain
With my heart's joy was one,
Is fled. I listen, but in vain;
For me such things are done.
The tree that bore the young white rose
I plucked to give her praise,
Is dead years since; and this, and those,
Were set in after days.
The time alone defies time's hand
To changes in any way;
Where we two stood, alone I stand,
Bright then and bright to-day!
And I am glad, because I know
My heart and this bright stream
Are linked by ties formed years ago
In my love's foolish dream.

Women who Never Wash.

A Spizza correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: Those of your readers who have traveled in Spain have certainly remarked the dirty stripes on the necks of the lovely senoras; no devout Spanish woman dares to bathe without the permission of her confessor. This aversion to cleanliness has come forward from the time of the anchorites Sabinus, Pachomius, Besarion, and other saints of the desert, and indeed whole sects of that epoch condemned all ablutions as heathenish, and were landed because they wore their clothes so long that they rotted to pieces and fell off them, or because their skins became as "pumicestone" from the crust of dirt on it. The superstition that cleansing the body soils the soul exist this day among the women of those Christian nations who have long carried on conflicts with the Mohammedans, on whom the Koran enjoins frequent ablutions. A female Bulgarian is permitted to wash only once in her life—on the day before her wedding; and in most South Sclavonian families the girls are rarely allowed to bathe, the women never. I recall with a shudder the interior of the Montenegrin huts. When a woman offered me wine she always dipped her fingers into it, the same fingers which had just been engaged in the chase on her children's head, or which had been gently scratching the pig, the pet of the family, which is always addressed by endearing names. The adults squat or lie down, the children tumble about in the liquid manure which covers the floor of the hut, and many women are blear eyed in consequence of the creosote caused by the smoke, which can only escape through the door. The Princess Milena, as I had said, forms an exception.

The Pumpkin.

Little folks are much beholden
To the pumpkin fair and golden.
Who, within a pumpkin shell,
Put his wife, and kept her well?
Peter, Peter was the man;
Catch the fellow, if you can!
Cinderella, for her carriage,
Cinderella, for her marriage,
To the pumpkin owed a debt;
Has she paid it, think you, yet?
Jack-o'-Lantern is beholden
To the pumpkin fair and golden;
But the shell is his alone,
For the pudding is our own;
And, if we the stalk can take,
We a pipe to play on make.
—*The Nursery.*

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, October 20.—Rev. Wm Edward Jelf, B. D., is dead. The death of Very Rev. Walter Farquahar Hook, D. D., F. R. S., is also announced.

Inundations.

The weather to-day was tempestuous. Recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams in Devonshire, causing inundations. The losses are considerable. Torquay, Tergumouth and Dawlish were flooded, and much damage was done to property.

CHINA.

Observance of Treaties.

SHANGHAI, October 20.—Mr. Wade, the British Minister, has informed the foreign legations that while negotiating at Pekin he insisted upon the better observance of treaties by the Chinese, especially of the taxation of trade. China promised to institute an inquiry and prepare a report as a basis for further negotiations. No new trade convention, however, was contemplated, as none could be operative that was negotiated by a single minister. All foreign representatives must join in such negotiation. It is expected that Wade will shortly return to Pekin.

FRANCE.

M. Rouher Dissatisfied.

PARIS, October 20.—M. Rouher, in a speech at Ajaccio, on the 16th, attacked Thiers and the Orleanists, and censured President MacMahon. He also said the Bonapartists are in favor of universal suffrage, and are content to appeal to the people for an expression of the national will.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Terrible Fire in Peru.

HAVRE, October 20.—A telegram has been received here from Valparaiso announcing that a terrible fire has taken place at Iquiqui, Peru. Three-fourths of the town is said to be destroyed.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim's Appeal.

LONDON, October 20.—A dispatch from Berlin says Count von Arnim's appeal was heard to-day in the presence of a few people. The Count was absent. After the argument the Judges withdrew for deliberation.

RUSSIA.

Destructive Conflagration.

LONDON, October 20. — Two hundred dwellings, a synagogue and five schools in Widzy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished and 3,000 are homeless.

CENTENNIAL TRAIN.

From Buffalo to Philadelphia.

BUFFALO, October 20.—The first Centennial train left here for Philadelphia this morning at seven o'clock. The citizens generally turned out to see it off. The cars were gaily decorated and much enthusiasm was manifested.

A special dispatch from Emporium, Pa., says the train arrived there on time, making the distance, one hundred and twenty miles, in three hours and thirty minutes. The stations along the line were gaily decorated and salutes were fired, &c. The excursionists numbered upwards of one hundred representative men from Buffalo and about the same number from western cities.

Suit Against the Central Railroad Company of Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, October 20.—The case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. the Central Railroad Company of Iowa came up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Hon. John A. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Hon. Peter Starr, of New York city, were present, representing the bondholders. A decree of foreclosure was made satisfactory to a majority of the bondholders of the general management of the property during the last year. It was not accepted to by either of the parties interested.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20. — Before United States Commissioner Smith, this morning, was heard the case of Jno. A. Wilson, Carlo Covino, Carvini Pattina and Jas. Davidson, charged with counterfeiting and uttering postage stamps of foreign Governments. The parties were all arrested here this morning. The stamps are counterfeited on the Governments of Nicaraugna, Greece, Guiana, Bavaria and Hanover.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,351.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRONZE GROUPS,
STATUARY AND URNS.
J. P. SMITH 2ON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap9:p57

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1875.
SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
BUSINESS VERY BRISK. LARGE LINE OF NEW GOODS OPENED THIS WEEK.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERING
Of New and Desirable
DRESS GOODS!!
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
AT 25 CENTS,
Several Boxes of Desirable New Diagonal Mohairs, Persian Poplins, Suitings, Serges, Alpacas, etc., in choice colors, fully one-fourth under usual prices.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Extra Good Bargains.
All prices from 25c to 87½c.
BLACK CASHMERES,
Most decided Bargains we have ever offered.
All qualities from 50c to $2.50 per yard.
Fine Black Dress Goods.
Black Henrietta and Empress Cloth.
Black Australian Crapes, Serges and Sateens.
Silk Warp Cashmeres, Bombazines, &c.
Splendid assortment of
NEW STYLE PLAIDS,
From 12½c to $2 per yard.
NEW FINE DRESS GOODS,
All desirable materials and colors at the lowest possible prices.
Grand Bargains offered in
Dress Silks!
Black Dress Silks from $1 to $3.50, unsurpassed in the United States.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
White and Scarlet all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scotch all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.
FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.
For Misses and Children.
White Merino Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White end Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
WHITE, ORR & CO.

LADIES' READY-MADE
DRESSES, COSTUMES
And Overdresses,
Made in best manner in
Latest Fall and Winter Styles.
We also make Ladies' and Misses' Dresses, &c., to order from measure.
NEW SACQUES and CLOAKS
In Cloth, Cashmere and Silk.
Elegant Silk Cloaks, Fur Lined.
Real Seal Skin Sacques.
New Paisley and Fine Shawls.
New Woolen Shawls.
New Mourning Shawls.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FURS.
All desirable kinds, at much less than usual prices.
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
Merino Undergarments, all kinds.
Cloth and Felt Skirts.
Stockings and Gloves.
Muslin Undergarments, all sizes.
Ladies, Misses, Children, Men, and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Complete assortment in medium and best makes
At Very Low Prices.
VISITORS
TO THE
Grand Industrial Exposition
Will also find at
172 & 174 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
AN EXPOSITION OF
DRESS GOODS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
Well worthy their attention.
We claim to have—First, The Largest Assortment. Second, The Best Quality of Goods. Third, The Lowest Prices for the Same Value. Fourth, The Best Lighted Store Room. Fifth, Attentive and Polite Employes. And will take particular pains to make Strangers visiting our Store perfectly at home, and will take pleasure in showing them through our stock, whether they desire to purchase or not.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
6¼c, Best Qualities of Dark Prints.
6¼c, 8c and 10c, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
12½c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 35c, Barred Shirting Flannels.
$1.00, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5, White and Colored Blankets.
65c, 75c and $1, Black, Blue and Brown Waterproof.
75c, $1 and $1.25, Wool Felt Balmoral Skirts.
75c to $10, Splendid Assortment Shawls.
25c, 34c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c, Black Alpacas and Repp Mohairs.
50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.10, Black Cashmeres. Special bargains in these.
12½c, Plaids for Dress. Some

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 21, 1875. }

The good weather of yesterday made a very decided impression on the general business of the city, our streets showing something of their old time activity. The banks do not profess to realize much difference in their business, and say that while current business is more active, it does not indicate any material change in the tendency of business. This means that the demand for loans is not such as to indicate that large business or manufacturing enterprises are being projected, but that matters are very quiet. The current activity is owing to the greater stir in business that is being made at the present.

Notwithstanding the probability—in fact, almost certainty—that the silver coin will be exported as fast as paid out by the Treasury in the redemption of the paper fractionals, the mint is kept at work manufacturing silver change. The Philadelphia Press of October 13th says: "Since the 1st of last January there has been issued from the mint in this city between four and five millions dollars in subsidiary silver coin. This coin has been transferred to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, where it will remain until such time as the Secretary of the Treasury sees fit to commence the work of redemption. It is stated by the chief coiner, Colonel Snowden, that if the mint was worked to its fullest capacity, it could turn out $50,000 in small coin per diem. The largest installment of silver received at the mint in this city for some time was 40,000 ounces. This is now being worked, and when finished up will be duplicated by another large installment.

During the month of September the mints at San Francisco and Carson City coined an aggregate of $445,000 of fractional silver coins. We may, therefore, reasonably estimate that fully $6,000,000 of the "coin" reported in the monthly debt statement for November 1 will be fractional silver."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112½@112¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	121
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	124¾	10-40's	115¾
" 1864	123¾	Currency 6's	123¾
" 1865	115¾	5-20's—coupons	115¾
" 1868 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117
6-20's 1867	122½		

N. Y. Cen.	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi.	16¼
Erie	15⅜	Union Pacific	68¾
H. C.	90	Toledo & Wabash	9¾
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	130
St. Paul	33¾	Adams Express	104½
Do. Pref.	69½	American Express	57¾
Michigan Southern	56¾	U. S. Express	44
Ft. Wayne	96½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	75¾
North Western Com	35⅝	Quicksilver	18
Do. Pref.	50¼	Fort Wayne	96¾
Rock Island	103¼	Hannibal & St. Jos.	17⅞
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	29¾	Iron Mountain	14⅝
Western Un. Tel.	74¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	50¾	Cen. Trans(A)	47
Reading (S)	55¾	Empire Do (B)	52
Penn. (S)	62¾	Empire Do (S)	52
Cam. & Am. (S)	121½	Minehill (S)	57
Girard (B)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	78
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, October 20, 1875.

The money market was easy at 5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The customs receipts were $327,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $46,000. The clearings were $33,000,000. Sterling was weak at 476a480¼. Gold closed at 115¾, after selling at 116¼a116¾. The rates for borrowing were 1-16, 5-64, 3-32, 7-64, ¼, 1-16, 3-64 and 1-32 per cent. per diem. A dispatch from San Francisco says $498,000 gold was shipped to New York to-day. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm in late afternoon dealings, especially for Pacific issues, which sold at 102¾ to-day. Until 1st, 89 for sinking funds, 106¼a106¾ for Centrals, and 91¾ for the California and Oregon branch. Rock Island ⅞ brought 103. Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was active and buoyant, with an advance in prices ranging from ½ to 2¾ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations last evening. The total business was the larger than any previous day for a long time past, and at intervals considerable excitement prevailed in the board. Dealings showed a further increase of confidence, and altogether a much better feeling prevailed. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, rising from 38¾ to 39⅝, and closing at 39¾ on large business. The greatest advance was in Union Pacific, which rose from 67¾ to 69¼, and closed at 68½, against 66¾ yesterday. Western Union advanced from 74¾ to 75¾, and Lake Shore from 55¾ to 56¾ on large transactions. The closing sales were at 75¾a76⅜ respectively. Northwest common rose from 35¾ to 36⅜, preferred from 49¾ to 50¾, St. Paul from 33 to 33¾, preferred from 62¾ to 63¾, Ohio from 16 to 16⅝, and Hannibal & St. Jo. from 17 to 17⅝. In some cases there was a partial reaction towards the close. Michigan Central rose from 58 to 58¾, but afterwards fell off to 57¾. Erie ranged between 15¾ and 15⅝. Missouri Pacific declined from 14¾ to 13, closing at the latter price. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph advanced to 29. Missouri Pacific continues exceptionally weak, the management having cut the dividend advertised as payable to-day.

A statement issued from the A. & P. Railroad office shows that from January 1 to October 1 the earnings of that road were $1,873,634, and the earnings of the Missouri Pacific and its branches for the same time showed a decrease of $602,996.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 285,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Pacific Mail, 67,000 Western Union, 29,000 Northwest common, 7,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 14,000 Erie, 69,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohio, 3,000 Union Pacific, and 5,000 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 118⅝; do of '65, new, 118⅝; do of '67, 120; do of '68, 121; new 5s, 117¼; 10-40s, 115⅞; do coupons, 116 3-4; currency 6s, 123 3-4.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old 49; do new, 46 1-2; Virginia new, 49; do old, 49; Missouri 6s, 10 1-2.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 39; Adams Express, 106¾; American Express, 57; Fargo Express, 78¾; U. S. Express, 44; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 15⅝; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 57¾; Lake Shore, 56¾; Union Pacific, 68¾; Illinois Central, 92; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwest common, 35⅝; do preferred, 49; New Jersey Central, 104; Rock Island, 103¼; St. Paul, 33¼; do preferred, 61¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 18½; Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 96½; Chicago & Alton, 94½; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Indiana Central, 3¾; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 18¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 19; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union, 102½.

LONDON, October 20—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¾ per cent., or ¼ below the Bank of England rate. Consols, money 94 1-16; account 94¼; 5-20s '65, 103½; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 30.

Tare on Louisiana Sugar.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, the question of tare on Louisiana sugar is still unsettled, but it is now evident that most of the grocers in this city and a number of buyers on the levee have determined, in purchasing new crop, to carry out the recommendations of the chamber, accepting actual tare, when shown by the weight of the hogshead being branded upon it, or otherwise insisting on twelve per cent. tare, in conformity to the custom in other markets. We learn that an agreement to this effect has been agreed upon by most of the wholesale and retail trade. Having been fully informed on this head, our friends in the country must now determine whether or not they will weigh and brand their hogsheads, as recommended, or let their shipments take the chances of the market when unbranded. We understand that factors who oppose the 12 per cent. tare favor the actual weight, to be determined by the planters' brand and mark. In fact, this appears to be the fairest to all parties.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

P. R. R.

J. W. Porter m	1
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD.	
Nimick & Co m	6
J. McDermott si	1
Total	7
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
J. Moorhead b	2
Lucy Furnace m	7
Total	11
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.	
Nimick & Co m	7
Isabella Furnace o	2
H. Thompson S. Works	6
Total	15
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Lucy Furnace s	1
Hussey W. & Co o	4
W. Clark & Co p	1
Soho Furnace o	5
W. J. Hammond s	1
Total	11
Shoenberger & Co o	2
Jones & L o	2
Singer N. & Co. m	2
Isabella Furnace o	9
Total	15

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1875. }

The Rise weather, together with the influx of strangers to the Exposition, has infused a little more life into some branches of business, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. The demand for all the leading staples is restricted to supplying immediate wants, and while there has been no important changes in values, the tendency for most of the leading articles is downward.

APPLES—The receipts have stacked off, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices remain as last quoted. Regular jobbing sales at $3@4 per barrel for fair to prime.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 27@30c; ditto, solid packed, 23@25c. Market generally reported dull, and the supply accumulating.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand, but no change in prices. Medlums quoted at $1,90@2 per bu., navies at $2@2,10.

CHESTNUTS—$4,50@5 per bu.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market continues firm at the advance noted in our last report; prime August make, 13¾@14c; ditto September, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Market dull, with a light stock and limited receipts, and, as compared with yesterday, prices are higher; sales of fresh at 26@27c, with some dealers quoting at 28c.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet; prices unchanged. Old winter wheat, $6@7,25 for red, and $7,50@8 for amber and white; new red winter, $6,50@7; old spring, $7@7,25; new ditto, $6,50@7. Sales of Spring for Minnesota. Rye flour, $5,5,75 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 3@3½c per pound.

GROCKERIES—Late and reliable advices from the seaboard continue to report Coffee dull and offish; the west, setting under the conviction that prices will decline, have ceased to supply immediate wants, while importers, on the other hand, are reluctant to make concessions. The latest advices Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at $1,85. Turpentine firm at 42c. Eggs unchanged. Leather steady at 26@28½c. Wool firm at 27@46c. Pork dull at $22@22,25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear city 13¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¾@ 14¾c. Butter Heavy; western 16@18c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1,17¾.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Flour: movement confined to the local trade; superfine $4,75; double extra $5@5,25; treble do. $5,25@5,50; choice and family $6,75@7,50. Sugar: old fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses: choice new boil at 73c. Corn meal scarce; sales at $3,25. Corn in light supply; demand moderate; 80@82c. Oats in fair supply and demand moderate; 45@53c. Hay: none in first hands. Hay: market almost bare; prime quoted at $23. Pork dull; mess quoted at $24,25. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders none; nothing quoted at all. Bacon: holders asking ¾c higher; quoted shoulders 10@10½c; clear rib sides 14¼@14½c; clear sides 14½c. Lard: supplies light; no force in first hands; keg 15¼c. Hams: choice sugar-cured 17@18½c; inferior 14½@15½c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 14¾@21¼c. Whisky rectified dull, with only job sales; Louisiana $1,13; Western $1,20.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 20.—Refined petroleum 10¼d; spirits 10d.

ANTWERP, October 20.—Refined petroleum 28f.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 7 1-16d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, for speculation and export, and 5,000 bales American. Flour: extra State 24s. No 1 spring Wheat 10s 1d; No 2 Chicago spring 9s 8d; No 2 Milwaukee 10s 3d. Corn firm at 29s8s. Pork 43s. Lard 64s. Refined petroleum 10@10¼d; spirits 11¼d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat strong; No 2 red western $1,42@1,43; Pennsylvania red $1,40@1,42. Corn active and firm; western mixed 72c. Oats steady; western white 40@43c; white 43@44c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Hay firm at $22@24. Pork $23,75. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon active; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 14¾c. Hams 13¼@18c. Lard firmer at 14¾@15c. Butter quiet; western make 20c; fancy Creamery 35c. Petroleum and Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,16¾@1,17.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour firm; $6,75@6,90. Wheat quiet at $1,35@1,48. Corn firm and in fair demand at 54@55c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye firm at at 83@85c. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $23. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 14¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 10¾c; clear 13¾c; sales 15 tierces sweet pickled hams at 14¾c. Bacon quiet; sales 25 boxes clear rib at 14¾c; clear sides 14¾c; 50 boxes do at 15c. Whisky in fair demand and market firm; $1,13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 20.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced 1@2c; No 2 white Wabash $1,39; No 1 red $1,38; No 1 white Michigan $1,23; extra do $1,20; amber $1,30. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; high mixed and yellow 57c; low mixed 56c; no grade 55c; sales 5,000 bushels. Oats dull; No 2 spot and seller October 32c; white 42.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—Cotton dull at 12@ 13¼c. Flour firm and in fair demand; XXX family $4,65@4,66½. Corn firmer at 53c. Oats firmer at 34½@36c. Barley firmer at $1,25@1,35. Rye dull at 80@82c. Pork firm at $23,50. Lard dull at 13½c. Bulk meats: no round lots offering. Bacon quiet at 10½, 13¾, 14¾@14¾c. Whisky steady at $1,14½@1,15.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 20.—Wheat steady; new No 1 red nominal; No 2 do $1,30; new No 2 red nominal. Corn firm; high mixed 56c; low mixed 55c; cars on track 56. Oats firm; No 1 State 42c; No 2 40c; rejected 38c. Petroleum firmer; standard white in car lots 10¾c; Ohio test 150 degrees 11¾c; in a small way 11¾@12c higher.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 20.—Flour: demand good at full prices. Wheat quiet and firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,30; No 2 do $1,24; No 3 do $1,16; lower; No 2 spring 87c. Oats quiet and steady; No 2 35c. Rye dull; No 1 73½c. Barley quiet; No 2 spring $1,11 seller October.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 20.—Flour steady; western superfine $5,25@5,50; fancy $6,50@7,50; choice wheat Michigan $6,50@7,25; Ohio and Indiana $6,50@7,25; Illinois $6,75@8,50; St. Louis $7@9; fancy do $9@10,50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 58@62c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 38½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 20.—Cotton steady at 12¾@13c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn active; new car 50c. Oats dull; No 2 44@45c; white 47@48c. Lard quiet at 14¾@15c. Bacon active at 9¾, 9¾, 14½@15c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 20.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,32. Corn dull and heavy; No 2 mixed western 56c. Oats: No 2 Chicago offered at 34c; buyers bought. Rye neglected. Barley dull and heavy. Freights: wheat 3c; corn 2c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 20.—Cotton quiet at 11¾ @12c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,18.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat and Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; mixed, rejected 25@27c. Barley and Rye dull and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 20.—Flour firm at $6,25@ 6,50. Wheat dull; extra No 1 white Michigan $1,26; amber $1,24. Corn quiet; No 2 66@67c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 38½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 20.—Wheat unchanged. Corn lower at 72c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Beeves: receipts 3,750 head, mainly common and medium cattle; market weak and unsettled, with very slow trade at a reduction of full one cent from Monday's rates; native steers at 12¾@13c; inferior to prime natives generally 8¾@12½c; fair to good Texas and Cherokees cattle 8@9½c. Hundred less sold here yesterday and to-day 7,600 head; market closed weak; sales 8@8½c for native steers, with a few extra; swine: receipts for 2 days 10,130 head; none offered alive; dressed closed weak; 10¼@10¾c city.

BUFFALO, October 20.—Cattle: receipts 1,020 head; total for the week 9,221 head; the market was active yesterday and this morning at strong opening prices of the week, all good cattle selling freely to ready purchasers; most fresh arrivals were through consignments; sales: Texas steers, 1,089 lbs, at $4,87½; Kansas steers, 1,125 lbs, at $4,75; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 1,272, 1,347 to 1,508 lbs., at $4, 4,40, 5,37½, 5,63, 5,75@5,87½; Illinois steers, 1,056, 1,222 to 1,346 lbs., at $5,25@ $5,60; Cherokee steers, 916 lbs. at $4,25; Illinois steers, 1,158 to 1,288 lbs., at $4,80@5,20. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,000 head; total for the week 15,000 head; market moderately active yesterday late in the day, but dull and slow this morning; prices about yesterday's rates; wethers for sheep; lambs a shade to ¼c off last week's prices; all lambs were disposed of; Indiana sheep 92, 94 lbs, at $4,35; 100 lbs, at $4,40; Ohio sheep 87 lbs at $4,65; Michigan sheep 81, 99 and 95 lbs $5,15, 5,25@ 5,50; Canada lambs 76@85,50; Canada sheep 79@85,75; about 15 cars western sheep are unsold. Hogs: receipts 3,300; total for the week 18,800; market only moderately active; quality of offerings generally good; Yorkers $7,75@8; few selected at $8,10; heavy hogs, demand light at $8a8,25.

CHICAGO, October 20.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; about yesterday's 5,500 head; market rather dull and weak, and tending strongly downward; common to choice shipping $4@5,50; stockers $2,90@3,75; stockers $2,75@3,75; extra shipping nominally $6,25@6,50; shipments 1,670 head. Hogs: receipts 19,000 head; market dull and weak; 10c lower; closing weak; poor to good $7,25@8,65; fair to prime $8,70@8,75; shipments 4,890 head. Sheep: receipts 2,500 head; market ruling dull and weak; inferior to common $2,50 to $3,60; medium to choice $3,70@4,75.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Cattle: the market during the first of the week was fairly active, but towards the close dull, and prices declined 3@½c; ordinary to good fair quality 4¼@4¾c; fair to good fair quality 3½@4¼c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 2@3½c; most sales at 4@5c; receipts 5,625 head; sales 2,622 head. Hogs in moderate demand at unchanged rates; range 10@11¾c; receipts 4,212 head. Sheep steady and fairly active; range $4@5,50; lambs $2@3,75; receipts 4,968 head.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Hogs dull; common light $7@7,25; good light and packers $7,30@7,50; good heavy $7,60@7,70.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—Hogs dull; shippers $6,75@7,10; butchers' $7,25@7,75. Cattle tending down wards; good to choice natives $5,10@6,25; medium to fair $4@5.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 20.—Wool is steady, firm and in fair demand. A good assortment is offering, with the exception of combing and delaine. The stock in the hands of dealers is small for the season. Manufacturers are purchasing cautiously, and holders of wool are indifferent about selling except to the most responsible buyers on account of the recent unexpected failures among manufacturers. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 45@46; medlums No 1 and XX 47@50c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42@42c for X; 46@46c for medium and No 1; combing and delaine selections 50@52c; washed 46@46c; unwashed super and pulled wool 37@40c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@ 14¾c; futures closed firm: October 14¾c, November 13 15-32@13 15-16c; December 13 9-32@13 5-16c; January 13¾c; February 13¾@13 17-32c; March 13 13-16@13 23-32c; April 13¾@13 29-32c; May 14 3-32 @14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 4,500 bales; prices unchanged and lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾@12¼c; low middling to strict low middling 12¾@12¾c; middlings to strict middlings 12¾@13c; good middlings to middlings fair 13¾ @14¾c; receipts net 5,797 bales; gross 6,496; exports none; stock 85,622.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 20.—A great auction sale of over fifteen hundred packages of woolen flannels occurred to-day, and was attended by an immense crowd of buyers. The sale was a great success, and the prices were generally quite satisfactory to sellers. Domestic goods were quiet in first hands, except dress goods, cotton flannels and ginghams, which are in steady demand. Woolen goods were quiet, and foreign goods moved slow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 20, 1875.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1 Chicago spring $1,17; No 2 $1,11 spot; $1,10¾ seller October; sales at $1,07¾@$1,09¾ seller November; seller year $1,08⅜ seller November; $1,09 seller December; $1,08¼@ 1,08⅝ seller the year; No 3 96@96¾c; rejected 84½ @86¾c. Corn quiet; No 2 53¾c bid spot; 53¾c bid seller October; 51c bid seller November; rejected 52½@53c. Oats dull; No 2 32¾c spot; 31¾@32c seller November; rejected 28½c. Barley steady; 96c spot; 96¾c seller October; 61c seller November. Rye quiet and firm at 81c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $22@22,25 spot; $21,45 seller October; $18,75 @19,00 seller the year. Lard dull; new $13,40; old $13,70@13,80 spot; $12,25 seller the year; $13,35 seller October. Bulk meats quiet and firm; 8½, 8¾, 12½, 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1,13.

On Call Board wheat was easier; $1,10¼@1,10⅝ October; $1,08¾ November. Corn was ½c lower. Oats were ½c lower. Pork lower; $21,35 October. Lard 5c lower.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Flour rather more active for shipping grades; receipts 20,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5,20@5,50; common to good $5,60@5,90; good to choice $5,95@6,40; extra Ohio $5,70@7,75; white wheat extra $7,25@ 8,25; St. Louis $5,60@9. Corn meal steady at $3,35@3,90. Rye flour steady at $4,25@5,35. Wheat active; receipts 112,000 bush; No 1 spring $1,35@1,39; rejected spring $1,05@1,10; No 2 Chicago spring, new and old, $1,23@1,29; No 1 red $1,16@1,19; No 2 Milwaukee, new and old, $1,31 @1,33; amber $1,25@1,45; white $1,32@1,54. Rye quiet; State 80c. Barley very more active at $1,; Malt steady; four rowed State $1,25. Corn firm; receipts 45,000 bushels; western mixed steam 69@69½c; sail 70@71c. Oats: prime a shade firmer; more doing; receipts 54,000 bushels; mixed 35@48c; including State 45@46c; Chicago 46½c; Milwaukee etc. Hay quiet at 65@90c. Hops firm; last prices @32c. Coffee quiet at 18¾@22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 7¾c. Petroleum quiet; crude 7c; refined 14c; cases 14@20c. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at $1,85. Turpentine firm at 42c. Eggs unchanged. Leather steady at 26@28½c. Wool firm at 27@46c. Pork dull at $22@22,25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear city 13¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¾@ 14¾c. Butter Heavy; western 16@18c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1,17¾.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Flour: movement confined to the local trade; superfine $4,75; double extra $5@5,25; treble do. $5,25@5,50; choice and family $6,75@7,50. Sugar: old fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¼@9¾c. Molasses: choice new boil at 73c. Corn meal scarce; sales at $3,25. Corn in light supply; demand moderate; 80@82c. Oats in fair supply and demand moderate; 45@53c. Hay: none in first hands. Hay: market almost bare; prime quoted at $23. Pork dull; mess quoted at $24,25. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders none; nothing quoted at all. Bacon: holders asking ¾c higher; quoted shoulders 10@10½c; clear rib sides 14¼@14½c; clear sides 14½c. Lard: supplies light; no force in first hands; keg 15¼c. Hams: choice sugar-cured 17@18½c; inferior 14½@15½c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 14¾@21¼c. Whisky rectified dull, with only job sales; Louisiana $1,13; Western $1,20.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 20.—Refined petroleum 10¼d; spirits 10d.

ANTWERP, October 20.—Refined petroleum 28f.

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Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat strong; No 2 red western $1,42@1,43; Pennsylvania red $1,40@1,42. Corn active and firm; western mixed 72c. Oats steady; western white 40@43c; white 43@44c. Rye quiet at 75@80c. Hay firm at $22@24. Pork $23,75. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon active; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 14¾c. Hams 13¼@18c. Lard firmer at 14¾@15c. Butter quiet; western make 20c; fancy Creamery 35c. Petroleum and Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,16¾@1,17.

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CINCINNATI, October 20.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour firm; $6,75@6,90. Wheat quiet at $1,35@1,48. Corn firm and in fair demand at 54@55c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye firm at at 83@85c. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $23. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 14¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 13¾c. Bacon quiet; sales 25 boxes clear rib at 14¾c; clear sides 14¾c; 50 boxes do at 15c. Whisky in fair demand and market firm; $1,13.

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TOLEDO, October 20.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced 1@2c; No 2 white Wabash $1,39; No 1 red $1,38; No 1 white Michigan $1,23; extra do $1,20; amber $1,30. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; high mixed and yellow 57c; low mixed 56c; no grade 55c; sales 5,000 bushels. Oats dull; No 2 spot and seller October 32c; white 42.

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NEW YORK, October 20.—Beeves: receipts 3,750 head, mainly common and medium cattle; market weak and unsettled, with very slow trade at a reduction of full one cent from Monday's rates; native steers at 12¾@13c; inferior to prime natives generally 8¾@12½c; fair to good Texas and Cherokees cattle 8@9½c. Hundred less sold here yesterday and to-day 7,600 head; market closed weak; sales 8@8½c for native steers, with a few extra; swine: receipts for 2 days 10,130 head; none offered alive; dressed closed weak; 10¼@10¾c city.

BUFFALO, October 20.—Cattle: receipts 1,020 head; total for the week 9,221 head; the market was active yesterday and this morning at strong opening prices of the week, all good cattle selling freely to ready purchasers; most fresh arrivals were through consignments; sales: Texas steers, 1,089 lbs, at $4,87½; Kansas steers, 1,125 lbs, at $4,75; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 1,272, 1,347 to 1,508 lbs., at $4, 4,40, 5,37½, 5,63, 5,75@5,87½; Illinois steers, 1,056, 1,222 to 1,346 lbs., at $5,25@ $5,60; Cherokee steers, 916 lbs. at $4,25; Illinois steers, 1,158 to 1,288 lbs., at $4,80@5,20. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,000 head; total for the week 15,000 head; market moderately active yesterday late in the day, but dull and slow this morning; prices about yesterday's rates; wethers for sheep; lambs a shade to ¼c off last week's prices; all lambs were disposed of; Indiana sheep 92, 94 lbs, at $4,35; 100 lbs, at $4,40; Ohio sheep 87 lbs at $4,65; Michigan sheep 81, 99 and 95 lbs $5,15, 5,25@ 5,50; Canada lambs 76@85,50; Canada sheep 79@85,75; about 15 cars western sheep are unsold. Hogs: receipts 3,300; total for the week 18,800; market only moderately active; quality of offerings generally good; Yorkers $7,75@8; few selected at $8,10; heavy hogs, demand light at $8a8,25.

CHICAGO, October 20.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; about yesterday's 5,500 head; market rather dull and weak, and tending strongly downward; common to choice shipping $4@5,50; stockers $2,90@3,75; stockers $2,75@3,75; extra shipping nominally $6,25@6,50; shipments 1,670 head. Hogs: receipts 19,000 head; market dull and weak; 10c lower; closing weak; poor to good $7,25@8,65; fair to prime $8,70@8,75; shipments 4,890 head. Sheep: receipts 2,500 head; market ruling dull and weak; inferior to common $2,50 to $3,60; medium to choice $3,70@4,75.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Hogs dull; common light $7@7,25; good light and packers $7,30@7,50; good heavy $7,60@7,70.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—Hogs dull; shippers $6,75@7,10; butchers' $7,25@7,75. Cattle tending downwards; good to choice natives $5,10@6,25; medium to fair $4@5.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 20.—Wool is steady, firm and in fair demand. A good assortment is offering, with the exception of combing and delaine. The stock in the hands of dealers is small for the season. Manufacturers are purchasing cautiously, and holders of wool are indifferent about selling except to the most responsible buyers on account of the recent unexpected failures among manufacturers. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 45@46; medlums No 1 and XX 47@50c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42@42c for X; 46@46c for medium and No 1; combing and delaine selections 50@52c; washed 46@46c; unwashed super and pulled wool 37@40c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@ 14¾c; futures closed firm: October 14¾c, November 13 15-32@13 15-16c; December 13 9-32@13 5-16c; January 13¾c; February 13¾@13 17-32c; March 13 13-16@13 23-32c; April 13¾@13 29-32c; May 14 3-32 @14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 4,500 bales; prices unchanged and lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾@12¼c; low middling to strict low middlings 12¾@12¾c; middlings to strict middlings 12¾@

HOME NEWS.

Sudden Death.

Last evening Mr. John Connolly, a well known citizen of Allegheny died very suddenly at his residence at the corner of Robinson and Grantham streets. During the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the bakery business in Allegheny. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and family.

Sneak Thieves at Work.

On Tuesday evening a sneak thief raised the parlor window in the residence of Mr. Addison D. Courtney, on North avenue, near Grant avenue, Allegheny, and entered the parlor and carried off a valuable clock which was on the mantle. The clock was a gold plated one, and was valued at over $200. There is no clue to the thief.

Political.

A Republican meeting will be held this evening at the corner of Webster avenue and Kirkpatrick streets. Addresses will be made by Private Dalzell, of Ohio, Prof. Wm. Howard Day, of Harrisburg, and others.

The first parade of the East Liberty marching clubs will take place this evening, in East Liberty. The East End colored club has been invited to participate, and will probably do so.

Nearly the Victim of Circumstances.

John Bush was arrested yesterday morning by officer Harrison for an alleged robbery of a ten dollar and three one dollar notes from Josephine Gierette on Tuesday night, near the car station at Oakland. Josephine had bolstered his too much liquor and Bush had undertaken to show her the way to the car station. On his person was found money answering exactly to the description given by the woman of what she had lost. Bush was so strong in his protestations of innocence that the Mayor sent an officer to examine the place where the woman had been the evening previous, and there he found Gierette's pocket book with her ten dollar and three one dollar bills in it. Bush was at once promptly discharged. He came very near falling a victim to circumstantial evidence.

Base Ball.

The Xanthas in their game yesterday afternoon with the Oil City club, on the grounds of the latter, met with another reverse. They were defeated by a score of 19 to 11, which shows that poor playing was done on both sides. The Oil City's have evidently strengthened themselves since they played here a short time ago. Pratt, who was alternate pitcher for the Xanthas when they played the Meadville Mutuals on Tuesday, did not take part in yesterday's contest. His absence weakened the club considerably. We are informed that at the close of the eighth inning yesterday the score stood fourteen to two in favor of the Oil City's. In the ninth inning the Oil City's scored five and the Xanthas nine.

The Sewickley and Downer clubs play at Union Park this afternoon.

A game of cricket will be played on Saturday afternoon at Roup's station. It will afford a good opportunity for those uninformed regarding the game to get an insight into it.

Card from Isaac M. Pennock.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of to-day you refer to the suit of Ahl & Co. against me, which places me in an improper light, and is calculated to do serious injury to my business if not corrected or properly stated. The facts are these: In December, 1874, I did sell Ahl & Co.'s mortgage for $7,000 to Gen. Wm. A. Stokes, of Philadelphia, and assigned the same to him, but owing to a question raised by him as to the title, he declined to hold it and did not pay the money. Prior to that time, to relieve Ahl & Co. from pressing necessities, I procured from a friend an advance of $2,000, which I made a loan over to Ahl & Co., which, with interest, attorney's fee, costs, &c., still remain unpaid. Upon the return of the $2,000, interest and costs, I hold myself in readiness to have satisfaction entered on said mortgage. Instead of my owing Ahl & Co. any sum whatever, they stand indebted as above stated. This morning's statement does not contain the facts, and is certainly very unjust. ISAAC M. PENNOCK.

DILATORINESS.

The Slow Progress of Work on Herron Hill Reservoir.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee in charge of reservoirs met last night in City Hall for the purpose of shaping a course of action regarding the dilatory manner in which the contractors of Herron Hill reservoir are prosecuting their work. It appears that for nearly six weeks past only a show of work has been kept up, and on Tuesday the five or six employes who had been retained suspended operations. The specifications were read last night and the discovery being made that the matter is altogether under the control of Civil Engineer Morely, it was referred to him to prepare a report and submit it at a special meeting of the Water Committee to be held this evening. The reservoir could have been completed by this time had the contractors pushed the work.

THE DOG AND GUN.

Field Sports in the West—Pittsburgh Riflemen on a Hunting Tour.

Game is reported to be more than usually abundant on the prairies and duck ponds of Indiana and Illinois. Our sportsmen are accordingly hieing to these inviting fields with dog and gun, rod and game bag, with high hopes of being rewarded with fur, feet and feather for the venture. The Kaukakee Sporting Club, numbering among its members some of the best riflemen and shots of Western Pennsylvania, have already sent in the spoils, and the glowing accounts of the sport. This club owns several hundred acres in Indiana along the Kaukakee river, surrounded with Government lands, diversified with prairie and timber land, these and waters teeming with game. The Kankakee preserves are well stocked and are among the best hunting grounds in Indiana and Illinois. The members of the Kankakee now in the field are Mr. J. H. Swett, a member of the leading iron firm of Messrs. Porter, Dilworth & Co., Mr. C. A. Carpenter, Mr. J. Scott Bonbleau and Mr. S. Swett. Doubtless other Kankakee guns will report for service before the end of the season.

SYNOD MEETING.

The Annual Meeting at McKeesport.

The U. P. Synod of Pittsburgh assembled at McKeesport on the 19th instant, at 7 P. M. The session was opened by a sermon by Rev. D. Pollock, of Elizabeth, on Phil. 1:18.

Rev. W. Wallace, of Newville, Cumberland Valley, was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

The following list of special services is announced:

Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. D. S. Littell; subject: "The Scriptural Idea of a Model Preacher."

Wednesday, at 2 P. M., address by Rev. A. G. Wallace, D. D., in the interests of "Church Extension," followed by Rev. W. G. Brown, D. D., in the interests of "Home Missions." Rev. E. Ewing and Dr. Johnson, missionaries from Egypt, now at home on a visit, will also address the Synod.

Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, conference on "Family Instruction," opened by Rev. D. Collins, D. D.

Thursday, at 2½ P. M., conference on Sabbath Schools.

It is expected that the meeting will be unusually pleasant. The attendance is large and the interest encouraging.

FALSIFICATION.

The Willful Misstatements of the "Post" Regarding Fees and Commissions Under the Penn Avenue Act.

The *Post* was radiant yesterday morning over what it pronounced a gross outrage upon the people and an exhibition of diabolical Republican mismanagement &c. It published a list of the liens filed against the owners of property abutting on Butler street, Stanton avenue, which were improved under the Penn avenue act, the amount of the assessments, City Attorney Bigelow's fee for judgment obtained, and then a column of figures purporting to give the *commissions* accruing to Mr. Bigelow—computed at five per cent.—on each judgment. The total amount of fees was given at $510, while the "commissions" were stated to aggregate, on these two thoroughfares alone, the enormous sum of $25,409! In an interview Mr. Bigelow stated that he is not allowed nor could he get one penny as commissions under the Penn avenue act. When assessments against property abutting on thoroughfares improved under the Penn avenue act are filed in Court, as required by law, the amounts are entered up as the same are and the same. Judgments are not obtained unless the owners fail to pay the assessments, and then the only fee is three dollars, no commissions being allowed. Reference was also made by Mr. Bigelow to the fact that the ordinance increasing his salary to five thousand dollars per annum strictly provides that that sum shall be in lieu of *all fees and commissions* heretofore received by the City Attorney, and further provides that all commissions shall be paid in the City Treasury. He is also required to pay a clerk out of his salary of five thousand dollars. He says he has complied with the law to the letter in this respect, and respectfully refers inquirers to the Controller for the amounts paid by him into the City Treasury. In concluding, Mr. B. stated that the only *sci. fa.* which has yet been issued under the Penn avenue act was that against Mr. Seely, and that the sum total of fees amounts to the insignificant sum of three dollars! The "Big Bonanza" of the *Post*, therefore, is but a bubble, demolished by a word of truth. Mr. Bigelow did not pocket $510 in fees, nor did he or any other city official appropriate $26,000 in commissions. This discovery of the *Post* will hardly serve as a subject for discussion by Piolette and Wallace this evening.

Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal,

For frying egg plant, cutlets, fish, oysters, &c., is better than rolled crackers. Full directions with each package. Sold by all grocers.

Many Are Taking Advantage

of the great bargains offered, and the extra 10 per cent. cash discount, at McFadden's clearance sale of choice watches, jewelry and silverware. Orders by mail have prompt and careful attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember 53 Fifth avenue.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Exhibition of the Tenth Day.

The People Turn Out in Crowds—Satisfactory Pecuniary Returns—The Display in the Art Gallery Complete—A Fresh Delegation of Journalists—Notes of Displays Made by Prominent Exhibitors.

The beautiful weather of yesterday had a marked effect upon matters and things at the Exposition. It seemed to put everybody in a good humor, and the sunshine very materially brightened up things inside and outside of the big building. The good weather acted also as a very strong incentive to bring the people out, and the result was a very large attendance. Especially during the afternoon was the building thronged with ladies and gentlemen, and the interior was lively with the hum of conversation and the moving about of throngs. It was a good day for the pecuniary returns, and if it keeps up in that style for a while the managers will begin to breathe a little freer. Everything is now in ship shape and the Exposition is in its full glory. Such a display was never before seen in Pittsburgh—and the man who after taking a tour of the main building, of the art gallery, of Power Hall and the stock department—can yet ask for more or, grumble at the pittance asked for a sight of the great show, must be small-souled indeed.

THE ART GALLERIES

continue to prove one of the chief attractions. The hanging of pictures in the main room was concluded yesterday morning, and visitors were admitted. The smaller room was thrown open to visitors about half-past twelve o'clock. The many changes in the arrangement of the pictures which were already in the gallery, and the large addition to the number, recently made, so improve the general appearance of the display and add to its attractiveness that one would scarcely recognize it as the same place which was opened the second day of the Exposition. The huge paintings of Bierstadt, Van Reuth, Mayer and Hamilton drew great numbers of most enthusiastic admirers. A sight of these superb paintings is alone worth treble the price of the admission. Nothing like such a display of works of art has ever been seen in Pittsburgh.

THE WEST VA. PRESS ASSOCIATION.

One of the events of yesterday was the visit of the West Virginia Press Association to the Exposition. They arrived in the city last evening about 6 o'clock on the Limited Mail from Philadelphia. The excursionists are forty-three in number, as follows:

O. G. Scofield, *State Journal*, Parkersburg, President; C. M. Shinn, Grafton *Sentinel*, Treasurer; C. H. Hodgson, Morgan *Mercury*, Berkley Springs, Secretary; J. F. Nadenbonsch, George E. Showers, Martinsburg *Independent*; J. W. Plattenburg, Hancock *Courier*; F. C. Glass, Panhandle *News*; Wellsburg; W. Rook, J. C. Roberts, Moundsville *Reporter*; Geo. W. Bruce, *New State Gazette*, Moundsville; R. G. Bowman, E. W. Ryan, Morgantown *Post*; C. M. Smith, Parkersburg *Index*; James H. Carroll, Kingwood *Herald*; J. E. Fleming, W. L. Jacobs, *University Bulletin*, Morgantown; A. B. Clark, Buckhannon *Delta*; James H. Jones, *Tribune*, Keyser city (formerly New Creek); William Harper, *Intelligencer*, Romney; M. G. Holmes, *Weston Democrat*; J. W. Holt, Grafton *Sentinel*; Lewis Cauldwell, Clarksburg *Telegram*; John T. Harris, P. W. Morris, *Belcher Gazette*, Harrisville; J. Sorger, Parkersburg *Times*; J. Hodgson, Parkersburg *Inquirer*; A. H. Smith, *Parkersburg Sentinel*; J. B. Gibbons, *Educational Monthly*; Parkersburg; Benjamin V. Jackson, *Ripley Democrat*; W. C. Armstrong, *Pt. Pleasant Register*; R. H. Howard, representing press of Mason county; J. H. Kristor, *Real Estate Register*; C. W. Doll, *West Columbian Monitor*; Thos. Winchester, *Parkersburg Examiner*; Clarence M. Smith, *Fairmont Index*; W. Scott Garner, *Preston County Herald*; Frank Allen, *Spencer Democrat*; R. H. Kuhlenberger, *Martinsburg Statesman*; Col. R. Preston Chew and Geo. T. Leight, *Charlestown Free Press*; T. H. Price, *Franklin News*.

The party were met at the depot by a sub-committee of the Exposition Press Committee, consisting of Messrs Ramsey, Spence, and Fleming. From the depot they were conducted to the Exposition, in the cars of the handsome Passenger Railway. Com. Kountz, President of the company, having courteously placed the cars at the disposal of the Press Committee, for the occasion.

Arrived at the Exposition building the members of the Association were taken to Press Headquarters. Here a meeting was organized, Mr. George Wardman being called to the chair in the absence of the Chairman, who subsequently put in an appearance. The visiting journalists were introduced to the other members of the Committee, after which a recess was taken for half an hour. The visitors were at once taken in charge by the home journalists, and given a glance at "the elephant." They were enthusiastic in their praises of the wonderful display of manufactures, and at the appointed time the re-assembling took place at Headquarters, Mr. Fleming presiding. The Chairman took the opportunity of introducing the managers of the Exposition to the visitors.

Mr. Wardman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, then made a brief speech, welcoming the excursionists, extending the hospitalities of the Exposition to them, and expressing the wish that their visit would be pleasant.

O. G. Scofield, President of the Association, answered for the visitors, returning thanks for the kindness and hospitality with which they had been treated, and speaking in glowing terms of the Exposition.

These speeches were followed by remarks from Messrs. C. H. Hodgson, of Berkeley Springs, C. M. Shinn, of Grafton; Howard, of Point Pleasant; Plattenburg, of Hancock; Bowman, of Morgantown, and Showers, of the Martinsburg Vernon (Ohio) *Banner*, the latter gentleman having been introduced and requested to speak.

Mr. Hazlett spoke on behalf of the city press, extending welcome and fraternal courtesies.

It was after ten o'clock when the meeting adjourned. The excursionists were then taken in charge by Mr. Keating, of the Press Committee, who piloted them to the Union Depot.

The stay of the visitors was short, they having departed at 3 o'clock this A. M., yet they had time, judging from their remarks, to become fully impressed with the importance of our industries, as displayed in the Exposition. They are on their way West, intending to go as far as Colorado, and only took this point lightly, which accounts for the extreme brevity of their visit.

BRIEFS.

Governor Hartranft will be in the city next Monday and will "take in" the Exposition on that or the following day.

Four thousand seven hundred people visited the building on Tuesday evening.

Smythe will make an excursion next Wednesday from Little Washington. The party will be put up at the Monongahela House, and will take the Jack Gumbert for the Exposition.

Grimley gets one hundred dollars per week for going up in a balloon. He is in the employ of Prof. Gilbert.

The candy unpleasantness has been amicably arranged and all is sweetness in the confectionery department.

The Art Gallery, between three and four and eight and nine P. M. is the place to see a display of the fashions.

Promenading and "pop corn" are very popular.

PERFECTION IN PLUMBING.

Among the most attractive features of the Exposition are the suites of rooms, one on either side of the building. These rooms always attract attention and command unusual admiration from the fact that our best mechanics have been engaged there, and they give evidence of the highest skill of our artizans. The suite of rooms on the south side, in the gallery nearest the river, perhaps attracts the greatest attention, from the fact that they are all open and the work can be the more closely inspected. A representative of this paper, yesterday, while passing them was especially struck with the fact of the perfection of the display made by our mechanics, and particularly so by the exhibition of perfection in plumbing as illustrated in the work done by Messrs. H. Houston & Co., of No. 157 Smithfield street, to whom the work in this suite was committed. The work has all been done by the kitchen and bath room, and there is nothing in the Exposition which, to the house-builder, is more interesting or is more worthy of a careful inspection.

In the kitchen the plumber's art is represented, first by the steam copper boiler which has been put in in connection with the furnace. It is put in the corner near the sink and there are brass circulating pipes connecting with the sink, which carry the water there when it is to be used. There are brass pipes also connecting with the furnace through which the water passes. Next to the boiler which contains the hot water is the sink, and this is a curiosity in its way. It is made of soapstone, and the advantages claimed for it are that it is more elastic and therefore not so liable to break a dish that may fall upon it, and is cleanly because no grease or dirt will ever stick to soapstone. It is also pure and no smell is attached to it, such as makes water sinks sometimes so unpleasant. The sink is provided with hot and cold water faucets and a filter faucet in the centre—all made of brass, and adding not a little to the appearance of the work. Then at the side there is another novelty, known as folding drainers for plates and cups. These are wooden racks—not unlike the bars of a bird cage, which are attached to the wall on hinges, and can be let down like shelves. When the dishes are washed, instead of being dried with a towel, they are placed on these racks to drain off and dry in that way. This is claimed to be a more cleanly way than drying by a tea towel. When not in use the drainers can be folded back against the wall. The sink and all its arrangements form a complete outfit in itself in the kitchen, and the many ladies who inspected it during our representative's stay in the vicinity were hearty in their praises of its convenience.

In the bath room the work is of a somewhat more elaborate character. First there is the bath tub lined with copper tin, and enclosed in black walnut casing. There are hot and cold water attachments and a double shower bath—that is, one for adults and one for children. The child's shower bath is attached to the foot of the tub, and is made of a gum tube with a filter at the end. It can thus be moved about and held in whatever position desired. The regular shower bath runs up from the side of the tub against the wall, and is stationary. The woodwork is of black walnut, and the special feature of the frame is that it encloses a large mirror. This mirror is put in like that of a hat rack—except that it is larger than is generally used in a rack. This mirror gives the bather an opportunity to see the whole body under the shower, and to tell how to direct it. It is a very convenient arrangement. The bath-tub is also supplied with the "patent pull and overflow," a new arrangement by which the water can be let out of the tub without having to put the hand into it, and by which also the height of the water is regulated so that the water can never overflow. Then in addition, and to make the bath tub arrangement complete, a curtain of oiled silk is run up in front, being lowered and raised on pulleys, and used to prevent the water from splashing over on the floor while the bather is standing under the shower.

The bath room also contains a foot and seat bath at the other side. This bath is supplied with hot and cold water and furnished with "straps" running across for the greater comfort of invalids, or children, who use it. These is also one of Jenning's patent water closets, the woodwork of which is made of black walnut. This closet has one very great advantage in what is known as the "double trap," by which all the smell from the pipe is shut out, and the basin is kept as clear and fresh as that in a washstand. This is a patent arrangement, and it has never failed to work admirably, while it is so simple that it is not as liable to get out of order as the old style. The bath-room further contains what is known as the "swing urinal." When closed it appears as though it was but an ordinary piece of walnut cabinet ware; when opened the urinal swings outward, and the water is let on at the same time. It is the cleanest sanitary arrangement of the kind we have ever seen. Last, but not least in this model bath-room, is a marble topped washstand. The stand is supplied with a marble basin, a large mirror, with hot and cold water faucets, the patent pull and overflow, with jewel cup on top, soap dish, and a rack attached for tooth and nail brushes, all of nickle, every detail being attended to and everything being perfect. The whole work is done with a care and a finish that at once indicates that none but a master mechanic had it in charge. As a specimen of plumbing, it is absolutely faultless, and for ingenuity of detail and progressive adoption of new improvements, it stamps the firm which did the work of equal rank with all the times in all that pertains to a trade which, to be conducted perfectly, requires mental aptitude as well as skill with the hands. Messrs. Houston & Co. have, in this job, given fresh evidence of the fact that they stand in the front rank in the line of trade to which they devote their attention.

In this connection, while we have referred to this representative firm, we may perhaps as well call attention to a specialty which they have adopted, in the line of a gas machine. The fact that it is put up by such a house is a guarantee that it has genuine merits. It is called the "Peerless Air Gas Machine," and it is the invention of a practical plumber, who had long tried it successfully before bringing it before the public. The material used in making the gas is gasoline, which is buried in a reservoir or barrel in the yard. Pipes lead from this reservoir to the cellar where the gas is made. The carburetor is made to hold about four gallons at a time, and is so regulated that it can never hold more than a certain quantity. The carburetor is a cylinder, which is placed on end and divided into several compartments from top to bottom, just like the stories in a house. The gasoline flows in from the top, and in each story a certain depth only is maintained. When the compartments gets up to the fixed height, the surplus runs over the edge of a pipe which conveys it into the compartment below, and so this is repeated until all the compartments have the proper amount of gasoline. A heater in the last or bottom compartment rises when the gasoline gets to the proper height, and as it rises it cuts off the flow from the top of the pipe, by means of a pin which is attached to the floater and runs up through a pipe in the center of the carburetor to the top, where the valve in the pipe is thus operated. The machine is thus self regulating. The carburetor being thus fitted, spiral springs of wire wound round with cotton, are put in each of the compartments. This makes a pipe made of cotton. The cotton soaks up the gasoline. The air from the blowers—which is similar to all gas machine blowers—is then forced through these cotton pipes taking the gasoline from the cotton, and thus the gas is made. This air, however, must traverse all the compartments of the carburetor before it can get out and into the passenger Railway, travels a distance of about 36 feet; when it does emerge it brings with it the dry pure gas. The gas is much purer than when the air comes in direct contact with the gasoline, as in this case it takes up some of the refuse with it. This is the whole operation. The gas produced is entirely devoid of smell, burns with a clear, soft, steady light, and can be made at a merely nominal cost. The machine takes up little room,—not more than six feet for blowers and carburetor, and the weights which keep the blowers moving need only to be wound up once in twenty-four hours. It cannot get out of order, and it is safe as a rush light from explosion. A number of these machines are now in operation, and the orders are flowing in constantly, and its excellence by producing a gas which illuminated a large room with only two burners. This machine commends itself on the score of economy, of cleanliness and of safety, and any one who calls at the office of Houston and Co.'s office, No. 167 Smithfield street, can see one in operation, and judge of its practical working.

We congratulate this firm to the public. The display made at the Exposition is but a sample of the character of their work. They are reliable in every sense of the word, skilled in all the details of their trade, always up to the very latest improvements, and are reasonable in price. We are glad to note that their work at the Exposition is so satisfactory to the public, and we know their labors there will not be without future reward.

"NOT TRANSFERABLE."

This is plainly inscribed on all the season complimentary tickets which have been issued, but notwithstanding it has been apparent to the Committee that many of the holders of complimentaries were violating this injunction. In order to investigate the matter, all the entrances but the main one from Smithfield street were closed yesterday morning, and the door-keeper at that place was armed with a register in which were all the names of parties who had received complimentaries. The result of this move was that quite a number of tickets were taken up, and the parties who so abused the courtesy of the committee will no longer enjoy the advantages of being "dead heads."

THE CATTLE SHOW.

The display of cattle attracted a great deal of attention yesterday afternoon and a great number of people visited that part of the grounds set apart for the stock. The exhibit, it is said by dozers and men who ought to know, is one of the best cattle shows that has been made in this State for a long time. The collection includes cattle from Ohio, Pennsylvania and the blue grass regions of Kentucky. Among the lot is bull, Favorite, from Paris, Ky., where he took the premium at the State fair. He is but one year old, but weighs 1,900 pounds. The cattle will be judged to-day afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The premiums will be awarded to-day.

A BREAK IN POWER HALL.

Yesterday morning one of the boilers of the main battery in Power Hall gave way, though without doing any serious damage. Some half a dozen rivets broke, and the entire battery was disabled. Mr. Kilgore, of Bollman & Kilgore, who put in the "Eclipse" boilers on the hall, said he thought their boilers could furnish enough steam to drive all the machinery until the other boilers are repaired, which will probably be this morning. The experiment was made and was successful. The "Eclipse" boilers, with an ordinary capacity of forty-horse power, are furnishing ninety-horse power.

FLEMING, AGNEW & CO.'S

display is conspicuous for the varied assortment of house-furnishing goods which it contains. There are a myriad of little conveniences that will add to the comfort of the housekeeper in doing her work—small contrivances which seem insignificant, but which very materially lighten the housekeeper's labors. These goods are all displayed to good advantage, and the stand never fails to attract the attention of the ladies. The display is a suggestive commentary upon the marvelous ingenuity of man—all bent in the direction of adding comforts and conveniences to the home.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

One of the most important details to attend to in the proper fitting up of the house is that of the selection of carpets. Bright, fresh, elegant-looking carpets will add immensely to the cheery inviting appearance of the house, and without this attraction, no matter how much money may be spent in other directions, the house-fitting will be incomplete. It is sometimes difficult to determine, however, just where the best of this class of goods can be had for the least money. Such a difficulty will not arise, however, will have no difficulty in making up their minds where to go after they have inspected the brilliant display of carpets, rugs, &c., made in the west end of the dining hall by Messrs. D. E. W. S. Welty, of Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

The samples of stained and embossed window glass exhibited by Messrs. S. S. Marshall & Bro., of No. 62 Cedar avenue, Allegheny, are exceedingly handsome in design and harmonious in coloring. The designs embrace the several varieties for use in churches, halls or house decorations, and the patterns are all new and unique. The glass is of the best quality, and the staining is shaded with a delicacy that is the highest achievement of art in this line. The display is made in the North Gallery and can be seen from nearly every part of the house.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The telegraph news of yesterday gave the particulars of a fire at Oil City which destroyed the dwelling and burned two children of a family named Ginty. The account says: "The mother of the family had gone away, leaving the house in charge of three children, who endeavored to kindle a fire with kerosene during her absence. The fire in the stove ignited the oil in the can, which exploded and enveloped the house in flames, and so badly burned the little boy who was lighting the fire that there are no hopes of his recovery. One of the little girls, about 13 years old, escaped without being injured, but the other child, a little girl about 4 years old, ran to the closet and shut the door. She was not discovered until the house was consumed, when her charred remains were found." It is a terrible story, and all the more horrible when one thinks that it all might have been avoided had the family used Elaine for illuminating purposes instead of the explosive oil which did the damage. The manufacturers of Elaine brought it into the market after the most severe tests, just to supply the demand for an oil that would give a brilliant light, and yet, not explode. It has been put to the most rigid tests and never failed. It has proven itself the real family safeguard oil, and that is the reason the Executive Committee allowed it to be used in the building. It can be seen in the east end of the building.

STAIR BUILDING.

Carpenters and builders who want to find out something new concerning the great art of stair building, should spend some time at the stand of Mr. Wm. Peoples, the well-known stair builder, of No. 142 Webster avenue, Allegheny City. Mr. Peoples is located in the north gallery, near the sewing machine department, against the walls. He exhibits several models of winding and straight stairways, balusters, &c., which are remarkable for their fine proportions and their compactness of build. A look at these will suggest ideas to the practical mechanic that will be of incalculable value. The builder will be pleased to explain his principles.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

"A concord of sweet sounds" goes out all day long from the stand of Messrs. Mellor & Hoene. The music comes alternately from the magnificent Chickering pianos and the Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs. That $1,500 Chickering Upright is an elegant instrument in appearance, but the splendor of its appearance is as nothing to the quality of the music which is evoked from it. The Chickering Concert Grand is also an incomparable instrument and more than worthy of its name and prominent position among its fellows. The Mason & Hamlin Pipe Top Organ towers overhead on its pedestal, with conscious superiority; it is a noble instrument, and seems the embodiment of melody and beauty.

BEAUTY AND EASE.

No lady or gentleman can be considered well dressed without a neat fitting and comfortable boot or shoe. It is not every son of St. Crispin who can make these however. Some make them neat looking enough but oh; the horrible agony which the wearers' endure. Others are just the opposite extreme. It is only the true artist in this work who can strike the golden mean and make a covering for the pedals which is at once perfect in fit and comfortable in wear. Mr. Dan Allen, the boot and shoe maker of No. 84 Smithfield street, answers to this description. He has a case of boots, shoes and gaiters on exhibition, which attests this fact. This case is located in the north gallery, near the center, back against the wall. His assistant, Mr. McNulty has arranged a nice display. Among the samples shown are, the Low Strapped Shoe, which is of the latest style, and made in a superior manner. In addition to this, the Walking Lace Gaiter, the English Gunning Shoe, the Imitation Tongue Boot, and the Cloth Button Gaiter complete all worthy close examination. This display will be especially interesting to ladies and gentlemen suffering from the agonies of ill fitting shoes and will suggest to them where to get their boots and shoes hereafter.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT COMPANY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company makes a large and very attractive display of chemicals from their works at their stand in the north gallery, in the Druggist Department. These specimens come from the works at Natrona, in this county, and from the works at Greenwich Point, Philadelphia. The samples comprise specimens of alum crystals, sal soda crystals, a large pyramid of boron alum, which is very conspicious, and a number of samples of the special classes of goods which they manufacture, such as concentrated sal soda, &c. This company has a world-wide reputation for the character of its manufactures, and the brand of the company is a sure guarantee for the high quality of its goods. Their works are very extensive, and they turn out millions of dollars' worth of their manufactures annually. Their display gives an idea of the wide range of their products. The samples are so pretty that no one passes by the stand without stopping to look at and inspect the goods exhibited.

BRASS—PLENTY OF IT.

Men are not prepared to affirm positively that Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co. are able to supply all the brass that is needed by a Democratic politician to enable him to come up smiling since the Ohio elections, but certain it is that the firm exhibits one of the handsomest assortments of brass work ever exhibited in Pittsburgh, and by far ahead of anything in that line in the Exposition. The firm occupies a space on the right of the center aisle just in front of the east stair case. The stand extends from the stair case westward a distance of seventy-two feet, being one of the largest allotments of space taken up by any exhibitor. What might be called the eastern half of the space is taken up with the display of brasswork, which is enclosed in several very handsome and large show cases. The first case is taken up with the ordinary samples of brasswork, some finished in the best style, and others not so elaborately touched up. This is used in the cheaper and less ornate work for brass fitting, and does not require the high polish which is put on for other kinds of work. The next case is fitted with faucets, designs, &c., principally used for basins, bath tubs, and such purposes. This case also contains a number of plated articles, some of which comprise inventions patented and owned exclusively by the firm, and which are highly prized by machinists and steam fitters brass work in fine, rich colors. One particularly fine specimen of work in this case is a lubricator for engine cylinders, which is also an invention of the exhibitors. In the fourth case which is put on for other kinds of work. The next case is fitted with faucets, designs, &c., principally used for basins, bath tubs, and such purposes. This case also contains a number of plated articles, some of which comprise inventions patented and owned exclusively by the firm, and which are highly prized by machinists and steam fitters brass work in fine, rich colors. One particularly fine specimen of work in this case is a lubricator for engine cylinders, which is also an invention of the exhibitors. In the fourth division we find a great number and variety of very fine samples of engine builders, brass work and fittings, cocks and valves in the same condition they were found when taken from the sand.

This is the display of brass work in detail, but the general effect is very fine. The polished brass, and the bronze work enamelable, and the uniformity of color is something which is a marvel to workers in brass, and call forth the high commendation of every practical brass moulder or finisher. The finish of the whole effect is achieved not through any meticulous aids, but is the result of the use of the best of material and the employment of workmen who thoroughly understand the trade of brass finishing. It is really the finest specimen of brass-work ever shown in the city, and possibly no other house could come equal to it. Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co. take a pride in making their work superior, and their display is worthy of the high and extended reputation which the house has achieved for this class of work. The whole display, especially when the gas light falls upon it at night, is dazzlingly brilliant.

There is nothing in the line of brasswork used in plumbing that is not represented in this stock, and every manufacturer will find that is approved by skilled workmen. Some of the pieces, as we have said, are patents made only by this firm, and of which they have the exclusive use. It is not necessary to enter into the details as to the merits of these specialties further than to say that they have been adopted by this house after time, care and money had been spent in their perfection. We do not let our readers trouble themselves to get to the store and taking a look over the stock.

Of the other samples in their line which the firm exhibit, we have heretofore made brief mention, and will take occasion to give fuller details again. In the meantime, however, we would advise all plumbers and dealers in brass material to make a careful inspection of this stock, as they will find nothing in the Exposition will so well repay them for a close examination.

New Goods! New Prices!!

H. J. Adams, Shirt-maker, No. 98 Fifth avenue, keeps the largest variety and best stock of Furnishing Goods in our city.

Goods for Gentlemen, Mechanics, Farmers, Working Men. He buys direct from manufacturers and sells lower than any other house we have dealt with. His shirts fit and wear with his new prices.

White Shirts 85c to $2.50.
Under-Shirts 25c to $3.00.
Socks 10c to 75c.
Gloves 20c to $2.50.
Knit Jackets 75c to $4.50.
Suspenders 20c to $1.50.

An immense stock of Mens' Boys' and Ladies' Scarlet and White Flannel, Merino and Scotch Wool Under-garments and Wool Over-shirts at bargains. Take our advice and go there.

The Leading Tonic and Corrective of the Age.

Its purity, remarkable efficacy in obviating digestive weakness or irregularity, the promptitude and certainty with which it supplies vigor to the strengthless, its tranquilizing effect upon the brain and nerves, and finally, its adoption by the medical profession as a means of strengthening and regulating the blood, together the powerful Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to be regarded as the leading onic and corrective of the age.

You Get 10 Per Cent. Extra

cash discount at McFadden's, 53 Fifth avenue, great clearing sale of elegant diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware. Positive bargains, with a view to the winding up of the whole business by January 1st. Every representation guaranteed.

A Special Bargain.

One case real Irish Silk Poplins, 27 inches wide, at 75 cents. These goods are worth $2.00 per yard, and are the best bargains ever offered in Dress Goods.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

A MAN named Henry Allen had his pocket picked yesterday in a Wylie avenue car, the thief securing $17.50. The car was crowded at the time, and Allen was compelled to stand, affording the pickpocket an opportunity to work undetected.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following true bills were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday morning:

United States vs. George Miller; indictment, retail liquor dealer not paying special tax.

United States vs. John Miller; indictment, dealer in manufactured tobacco not paying special tax.

United States vs. Henry Husfeld; indictment, cigar manufacturer, failing to make returns, and failing to make daily entries.

United States vs. Edward Rohland; indictment, using postoffice establishment for the purpose of defrauding.

United States vs. Ephraim Langfitt; passing, attempting to pass and having in possession counterfeit money.

United States vs. Milton H. Fronk; indictment, using postoffice establishment for the purpose of defrauding.

The case of the United States vs. Henry Sweet, indictment for counterfeiting, was continued to the February term, on motion of Mr. Marshall, who filed affidavits of the physician.

United States vs. George Woodcock, of Beaver county, indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Verdict of guilty found, and sentence suspended.

United States vs. Fred. Aims and Charley Moore, of Pittsburgh, indicted for violation of "Civil Rights Bill." On certificate of Dr. McDonald, stating the illness of Mr. Aims, trial continued to the February special term.

United States vs. Ben. Erway, Nick Riley and Reuben Howaid, indicted for passing counterfeit money. Riley plead guilty and appeared as a witness against Erway, who entered a plea of not guilty. The jury found Erway guilty. Prisoners remanded for sentence.

The following bankruptcy business was transacted:

Charles D. Hill, Erie, bankruptcy. Petition of Robert W. Russell and Elizabeth C. Russel for payment of certain rent due, presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

John H. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On application of the assignee an order was made directing Register Harper to make distributions of the fund arising from the sale of certain real estate.

Beardsley & Trowbridge, Erie, bankrupts. On motion of assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate subjected to liens.

R. T. Martin, bankrupt, Erie. On certified petition, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens and incumbrances.

A. Frankenstein, bankrupt, St. Petersburg, Clarion county. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for a final hearing before Register Shafer on the 4th proximo.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the case of Wm. Smith & Sons vs. Moyes, Gardner & Co., a *nolle pros.* was entered as to Wm. Gardner and Wesley Wilson, and $4,884.80 damages assessed against Moyes. The action was for goods sold.

Rt. Rev. Domenec was granted leave to mortgage certain real estate.

Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company vs. David Fagan. Defendant enjoined from running a ferry across the Monongahela river at Soho.

P. F. Cluley vs. J. A. McKelvy, owner, and Mark Campbell, contractor, *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for defendants.

Dickson, Marshall & Co. vs. Robert Marshall, contractor, the Nation Trust Company, owners, and the Tenth ward (now the German Bank), subsequent purchasers; *sci. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,500.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company vs. James Otterson; action for subscription to stock. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,050.50. Subject to the decision of Court on a question of law reserved.

John F. Cluley vs. J. M. Miller; action, for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $88.54.

Allegheny National Bank vs. Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company; promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,251.60.

John Hockenstein vs. Elizabeth Dippold et al; *sci. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Jury out. Same vs. same. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Tilton vs. Blair.
Voelker vs. Bierman et al.
Wertzel vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Davis vs. Hubbard et al.
Lafferty vs. Rear Ahle et al.
Hazard Powder Co. vs. Byers et al.
Jamison vs. The P. & C. R. R. Co.
Kent et al vs. Marshall et al.
Dippie vs. Marshall et al.